'Victory for Moderation' Seen

Smith and Three Blacks Agree

On Rhodesia Settlement Plan

15 (AP).-Rhodesia's white mi-

nority government and black

tremendous patience and we were not prepared to give in," said the

white leader, who led Rhodesia's whites in breaking away from Britain 12 years ago to forestall rule by the black majority. There

are 270,000 whites and 6.7 million

Unresolved Issues

black majority rule Constitution, the drafting of the new Constitution, the makeup of the armed

forces and the dates for the elections leading to black rule.

The agreement reached today is unlikely to halt the guerrilla war

pursued by black nationalist

movements based in Mozambique

and Zambia. The leaders of the

guerrillas, Patriotic Front co-

chairmen Joshua Nkomo and

Robert Mugabe, have rejected the

internal settlement talks as a

Nor does the agreement mean that the breakaway British colony can expect the United

Nations to lift economic sanc-

tions in effect for more than a

For the first time since the

negotiations began on Dec. 2, 1977,

with the black leaders-Bishop

Abel Muzorewa, Chief Jeremiah

Chirau and Elliot Gabellah stand-

ing in for the Rev. Ndabaninei

Mr. Sithole left Rhodesia, re-

portedly for London to confer

with British Foreign Secretary

The agreement opened the way

for the establishment of a trans-

itional government, which would

include the negotiating parties

and would work in tandem with

the existing government to write

a Constitution, prepare for one-

man, one-vote elections, restruc-

ture the white-led, mainly black

security forces and seek a cease-

Asked how close an interim gov-

ernment was, Mr. Gabellah said:

As close as I am to you now."

Mr. Chirau interjected: "It could

The agreement approximed to-

· A bill of rights and protec-

tion against the nationalization

or seizure of property and land.

• An independent public service board to maintain efficient

· Nonpolitical civil service, po-

• Guarantees that pensions

· A 100-seat Parliament, with

can be paid outside Rhodesia.

Permission for Rhodeslans to maintain double citizenship.

growth tome of its statistics are

lice, armed services and prison

· A free and competent judi-

fire with the guerrillas

be days."

service.

day calls for:

David Owen.

Still to be resolved are the composition and creation of an interim government to draw up a

The eight-point agreement calls for a 100-member Parliament with 28 seats reserved for whites for

blacks in Rhodesia.

at least 10 years.



that they have reached an agreement on majority. Sithole; tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau and Mr. Smith.

e Rhodesian black nationalist moderate leaders and rule. From left to right are: Bishop Abel Muzorewa; Minister Ian Smith announcing in Salisbury yester- Elliott Gabellah, who represents the Rev. Ndabaningi

Will Go to Washington Next Month

egin Asks U.S. to Reconsider Jet Sales to Arabs

RUSALEM, Feb. 15 (NYT). id deepening concern here an apparent pro-Arab shift 5. Middle East policy, Prime ter Menachem Begin aned today that he would go eshington next month for · · · days of talks in the White

also called upon President r to reconsider his decision pply war planes to Saudi

took issue with high ofi k Washington who said the supplying of 60 F-15 -r-bombers to Saudi Arabia 'C F-5Es to Egypt would not ege the military balance in diddle East.

Begin spoke in parliament ⇒ponse to a series of speeches a weekend statement by tary of State Cyrus Vance manifestation of the crosion S. support for Israel. Mr. 's supported Egypt's demand dismantling Israeli settles in the Sinai and a Palesa homeland linked to Jordan he West Bank of the Jordan

contrast to his sharp rebutof Mr. Vance's statement r this week, Mr. Begin was ... wuned today.

reminded the House that had been other serious conthens with U.S. governs over the years and that he said that the current difficulties too would mounted.

Saudi Arabia has no common frontier with Israel, but Mr. Begin said that the acquisition of the F-15s, which he described as "the latest aircraft on earth" would overnight make the desert kingdom "a confrontation state." He pointed out that the planes could reach Elath, Israel's southespinart, in 10 minutes and in a few minutes more could get to

important population centers. He claimed that the Saudis had already pledged to another Arab course would be used against Israel in the service of the other source said that it was Egypt, Turning to the supply of planes

to Egypt, Mr. Begin said that it would impede the peace process. He explained that Egypt was threatening another war unless Israel submits to its ultimative demands. "The supply of offensive weapons to Egypt at this time could only nourish that threat," he commented

An analyst on the defense forces radio station said today that the strengthening of the Saudi and Egyptian Air Forces would make it more vital than ever for Israel to retain the Sinai air bases near Elath, Yamit and Sharm elsettlement has been one of the obstacles to an agreement with Egypt.

Mr. Begin said that Israel was not threatening war and wanted to negotiate. The partial U.S. response to Israel's request for more aircraft, he said, will strengthen Israel's "defensive and deterrent capacity." The United States plans to sell Israel 75 of the 150 F-16 interceptors requested and 15 of the 25 F-15s:-

The Prime Minister expressed gratitude for the U.S. response ments for additional aircraft and ground weapons during a visit to (Continued on Page 2, Cel. 8)

Andreotti Seeks Communist Help

ROME, Feb. 15 (Reuters).— Christian Democratic premierdesignate Giulio Andrectti today asked the Communists and four other parties to support an austerity program that includes higher taxes, electricity bills and railroad fares.

He made his proposals in a 49-page message aimed at winning support for a new minority Christian Democratic government which would give greater influence to the Communists.

Mr. Andreotti called for wage restraint to make Italian exports more competitive and measures

pushed him into the trunk of a

car with a fourth man at the

wheel. After driving for some

time, he was put in a panel

truck and later again put back

Police announced that they

would continue their investiga-

in the trunk of a car.

de to Strauss Reappears, sports He Was Kidnapped

NICH. Feb. 15 (AP).-A for- aide told them that he was abwill y seviser to conservative ducted by three persons who Franz Josef Strauss was early this morning, 44 hours his mysterious disappéar-He said that he had been

background to the alleged tion remained unclear, a man for Mr. Strauss's : an Social Union said. police spokesman said that Huber, 30, told them that dnappers tossed him out of el truck at about 2 a.m. and he then walked to a nearby tency telephone to call po-

> was picked up on a highway 10 miles east of Munich. said. Apparently suffering shock he was rushed to a v hospital for treatment. Auber, who was on the staff : German Embassy in Perefore joining Mr. Strauss's about two years ago, was ed missing Monday after his .5 found abandoned near its

lenition keys were left in r. Mr. Huber's dog was on seat and Mr. Huber's hat und near the car. His wife the police. al hours later, the West

n news agency DPA receivtter signed "KGS," mailed Munich post office, claimal Mr. Huber had been

. Strains can show how eedom and human life are s min," the letter said. It is demands. The initials a mastery box the letter seriously. and this it was maded

been by aved Mr. Haller's cost that the pointed. to make it easier for workers to change jobs. He also proposed sterner

measures against political ex-tremists, such as those who killed a Rome magistrate yesterday. 'Cooperative Spirit'

He said that, if the parties agreed on the program, "the government would ask for a vote confidence and the groups would undertake to expedite the program in a cooperative parliamentary spirit,"

He also offered "a reciprocal relationship of frequent consultations" with the other parties. including the Communists. In the proposal is accepted, it will be the first time that the Communist party has given a

vote of confidence to a government since it left a postwar coalition in 1947 and the first time that it has been formally consulted by the premier. The thrust of Mr. Andreotti's proposals was economic - pro-

posals for tax increases and spending cuts totaling 7.5 trillion lire (about \$8.6 billion), bringing the delicit down to 24 trillion lire

He did not specify what taxes would be increased but proposed to raise railroad fares and elec-

Italy's municipal governments which almost all rum big deficits, would have a limit set on central government assistance and have to raise whatever else they need-

Government projects already approved but not carried out would be frozen, Mr. Andreotti

On the controversial problem of wage increases, often higher in Italy than elsewhere in Europe. Mr. Andreotti said that "the cost of labor should develop in line with the rest of the European Economic Community."

Tougher Measures He promised to take further

cal crimes and urged the parties to approve tough measures now before Parliament. He also promised "incisive preventive and punitive measures" to try to stop kidnappings. Meanwhile, Italy's trade union

confederation tonight overwhelmingly endorsed a plan to hold down wages over the next three years, provided that employers attempt to halt rising unemployment and industrial recession. Delegates from the three main unions ended a two-day congress

calling for a concerted effort to-

 Election of 20 of the whites by whites only, nomination of candidates for the remaining 8

nationalist leaders agreed today to a constitutional framework for black majority rule with safeguards for the nation's whites. by whites, and the election of the Prime Minister Ian Smith and remaining 8 by both whites and the three internally based, moderate black leaders announced The majority of points were the breakthrough agreement this

at least 10 years.

clearly intended to safeguard the afternoon. Mr. Smith halled the economic privileges of the whites. accord as a "victory for modera-"We are happy," said Bishop "We have succeeded in overcoming because we have shown

Muzorewa, who for more than two weeks had held up the talks their constitutional privileges for pressing for two key issues to be resolved before the agreement was to be signed. He is considered the most popular of

the black politicians. One issue was the method of electing whites to the Parliament. Bishop Muzorewa had demanded that eight of the whites be elected by both blacks and whites,

and the final agreement-with

candidates and elections by both blacks and whites-was the compromise solution.

Bishop Muzorewa had also demanded that the future structure of the white-led security forces be resolved before a formal agreement. That issue is expected to be the next major item for negotiations.

Mr. Smith, asked whether the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The captain and copilot of the Egyptian airliner in Nairobi after being forced down.

Somalia-Bound Supplies Said Aboard

Kenya: Egyptian Jet Forced Down

NAIROBI, Feb. 15 (UPI).— Kenyan Air Force jets today intercepted an ammunition-laden Egyptian airliner and forced it to land here, the official Kenya news agency said.

Airport officials said the seven-man crew was put under guard and the cargo confiscated because the plane had violated

Kenyan airspace. They said the Egyptian Boeing

707 apparently was bound for Mogadishu, Somalia, The officials said at the air-

port that the 19 tons of ammunition aboard the plane included 122-mm artillery shells. They denied earlier reports that the plane had carried bombs. In Cairo, the Egyptian govern-

ment demanded an urgent explanation from Kenya of the forced landing. Cairo radio said that t he plane's cargo was "merchandise." The radio did not say if the plane had permission to fly through Kenyan air-

"This matter is being viewed very seriously by the Kenyan government," a government offi-cial said. "The captain said he knew they had no permission to

overfly Kenya. "Two Egyptian planes yesterday violated Kenyan airspace and we had to take action. We could not tolerate it anymorecountry must get permission to overfly Kenya," he said.

But the plane's captain, Seud Mohammed el-Monday, said, "I was sure that we had permission since we have been flying over

Capt. Monday said the plane was contacted this morning, while in Kenyan airspace, by the Nairobi authorities and told to return to Egypt. He said that he reported he did not have enough fuel and was told he

could refuel in Nairobi. Capt. Monday said he was surprised when two air force jets then joined his plane and escorted it on the 10-minute flight to

the Kenyan capital. An official said Kenyan Deiense Minister James Gichuru flew to the airport immediately to inspect the cargo and the

plane. He said the government viewed "great gravity" Egypt's willingness to supply Somalia

this week for permission for Egyptian aircraft to overfly Kenya en route to Somalia. "Permission was refused be cause the Kenyan authorities were not sure of the type of

Somalia disputes ownership of

Kenya's Northern Frontier Dis-

trict, which has lead to periodic

border clashes between Kenyan

forces and Somali tribesmen

Ethiopian and Somali forces are

engaged in a clash in the Ogaden

proach by Egypt to Kenya earlier

The incident followed an ap-

cargo the planes were to carry. the Kenyan news agency said. The agency said Egyptian Ambassedor Ahmed Marzouk had told authorities that the aircraft would carry "humanitarian

Envoy Says U.S. Can't Alter **Cuba's Commitment to Africa**

By Karen DeYoung

-Cuba's top envoy to Washington said yesterday that, despite growing U.S. protests over the presence of more than 20,000 Cuoan troops in Africa, nothing the United States can say or do will alter the Cuban commitment there.

Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, head of the 10-man Cuban diplomatthat Cuba will not trade its ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP). with Africa for better relations

with the United States. Since the withdrawai of Cuban troops from Africa is the price that the United States has set for further progress on normalizing the relationship tween the two countries, it is unlikely that normalization is possible any time soon.

The Cuban troop question has taken on virtually the same level of significance for the United States that the U.S. trade embargo has long had for Cuba.

U.S. Trade Embargo

The Cubans have maintained that there can be no substantive discussions on any issue, including \$4 billion worth of compensation for nationalized businesses in Cuba, until the U.S. embargo on trade with the island is lifted. The U.S. embargo began in October, 1960.

Now, a State Department official said yesterday, the United States feels "there can be no significant progress, no new initiatives" until the number of Cuban troops in Africa goes

COWD. The difference between the two positions is that, while the United States has consistently used the possible lifting of the embargo as its ultimate bargaining tool with Cuba, Hayana has never given the slightest indication that it is even willing to talk about Africa.

Cutans in Africa are nothing new. Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said Cuban troops fought with liberauon movements in Guinea-Bissau, Algeria and Mozambique, he

Mr. Sunthez-Parodi was asked about reports that Soviet perconnet are fiving air defense Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

28 seats reserved for whites as a Scientists Say World Population, Now 4.1 Billion, Is Rising More Slowly

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP). ...The rate of increase in the nerld's population peaked in 1970 and has begun to decline, scientists monitoring the subject said yesterday.

The world population, now 4.1 billion, was rising by 1.9 per cent a year in 1970 but the rate iell to 1,7 per cent last year. Nick Eberstadt, of Harvard University's center for population studies, told a convention here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,

But Mr. Eberstadt and others cautioned that it is too early to be sure the chift is perma-

It is also too early to be sure what caused it. The population expects agreed that at least twothirds of the decline seemed to be associated with if not nepostarity caused by, rising standards of living in underdetel pet countries, where the op place most gramatic. Anthe large part of the de-

Family Planning, Better Living Stan dards in Poor Countries Are Factors cline seems to be associated

with intensive family planning programs, they said

"Nearly all the countries with 20 per cent or more decline [in birth rate]between 1965 and 1975 have had a strong or moderately strong family planning program." Parker Mauldin, senior fellow at the New York-based Population Council said.

Those countries include China, which claims a 24-per-cent drop in its birth rate over that decade. South Korea (32 per cent). Thailand (23 per cent), Colombia (25 per cent). North Vietnam (23 per cent), Taiwan (30 per cent) and Chile (29 per cent), among the larger na-

Developing countries as a whole, with half the world's population, have gone from 42 births per thousand persons per year in 1970 (excluding China) to 36 per 1,000 in 1977, Mr. Eber-lidt said. The US rate us 14 per 1,000

The figures mean that the world's population will double in 41 years instead of the 36 years it would have taken at the higher rate, Mr. Eberstadt

"The population of the earth is certain to continue growing well into the next century. The momentum is just tremendous and there's no way we could conceivably stop [except for massive catastrophe) short of 8 to 10 billion persons," Mr. Maul-

Whole areas of the earth have not yet begun to reduce their birth rate, he continued: Bangladesh. Pakistan and most African nations. The decline has been fastest in Asia, at 17 per cent between 1965 and 1975, excluding China, and slowest among blacks and in Moslem

Although China undeniably

leads the world in its determina-

nontribuded lorence of non-

suspect for that very reason, said long-time China watcher John Aird of the Commerce Department. Most educated guessee put China's population now at a minimum of 914 million, he said, with a high probability that it is between 930 and 960 million—far more than the 800 million figure used in past population reports.

China Rate Off China claims its annual birth

rate has dropped from 34 per 1.000 persons in 1965 to 26 per 1,000 in 1975, "There is lots of commetion [for publicity purposes) of model units and some fabrication of figures in the provinces as government pressure for [birth control] results intentifies," Mr. Aird said. "Overeconing the traditional opposition to late marriage and birth egniiol is a slow, difficult

tusk." Robert Repetto, of the Har-

lic Health, told the all-day symposium that distribution of wealth among poor people lowered their birth rate. "The more the large lower fraction of the population is included in the modernization process, the more fertility declines," he said. "This lays to rest the alleged trade-off between growth and

equity... Efforts to improve the welfare of the poor will contribute to fewer births, more rapid growth in per capita income, more rapid accumulation

of capital." Children Will Provide Mr. Repetto cited findings that birth rates fell in nations where income gaps were reduced Chine Taiwan, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Malaysu. Little drop occurred in Brazil and the Philippines, where the rich-poor gap remains wide al-

has skyrocketed, he said.

generally rational causes. Moni Nag. of the Population Council, said. Parents have more children if many are likely to die in childhood. An uneducated. poorly fed child will still earn enough to pay for itself by the age of 15 and will provide for the parents thereafter. "Not until the costs of chil-

dren rise and their returns drop should one expect birth rates in a nation to come down," Mr. Eberstadt summed up.

Deaths Outnumber Births LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI) .-England and Wales had 13,000 more deaths than births last year, the second straight year that deaths exceeded births. and the figures published today show the gap is widening. In 1977 there were 567,000

births and 580,000 deaths. The difference is more than double the previous year, when it was under 5,000, the Office of Poputhough overall economic growth lation Censuses and Surveys

Rhodesian Economic Bind Seen as Peace-Talks Motive

By Jonathan C. Randal

SALISBURY, Feb. 15 (WP).— omy has become so critical that Rhodesia's accelerating economic deterioration may explain why Prime Minister Ian Smith is negotiating a peace settlement based on black majority rule with African nationalist leaders, according to well-informed sources

Stretched by economic sanctions, world recession and the war's escalating cost, the econ-

Torture Laid To S. Africa In Namibia

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Feb. 15 (WP).—The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) has released a hitherto-suppressed church report charging that the practice of torture has become "institutionalized" throughout the South African - administered territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia

The report, smuggled from the area's capital, Windhock, to Lusaka, where SWAPO has its headquarters, contains 10 detailed sworn affidavits by Africans who said that they had been tortured by the South African Army or police at an army camp in Oshakati, in northern Namibla.

"Those who oppose the (South Airican) regime and its inhuman treatment are being flogged, tortured with electric shocks and detained for long periods without trial under the most appalling conditions." the militant nationalist organization said in re-leasing the report,

Repeated Torture

Most of the incidents are alleged to have occurred last year. The SWAPO statement attached to the church report said that the 10 sworn statements were filled in a case involving a Franciscus Petrus, who sought a restraining order early last December from the Windhoek Supreme Court to prevent security police at Oshakati from continu ing what he alleged was the repeated tarture of his son, Ber-

The SWAPO statement, released here last week, said that the church report had been banned in Namible and South Africa, and blocked from being mailed

The release of the 62-page booklet, entitled "Torture a Cancer in Our Society," was apparently timed to the opening of the so-called proximity talks in New York between the five West-ern powers and South Africa and SWAPO over the future of the

13 S. Africans Accused GENEVA. Feb. 15 (Reuters) .-A United Nations group today accused 13 South African security police of torturing South-West Africans (Namibians).

It was the first time that the slx-man group, reporting to the UN Human Rights Commission here, had put together a specific list of security officers involved in allegations of serious rights violations or offenses under an international convention describing apartheid es a crime against numanity.

The group said that it had an "abundance of allegations and testimony," but there were few cases in which officers had been

patrols over Cuba, thus freeing Cuban pilets for action in Africa.

He replied only: "I don't know." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

asked about these reports in an

interview on public television last

night, said that he did not regard

the presence new of "a few more"

Soviet air units in Cuba than in

previous years as a violation of the Washington-Moscow unita-

standing after the 1962 Cuban

missile crisis that no offensive Soviet arms would be introduced

Mr. Vance said, "There is no

particular pattern of their

[Soviet fliers'] activity that leads

us to the ecualusion that there

is anything offensive in mind.

and we are continuing to watch

19,000 in Angola

There are still about 19,000 Cu-

ban troops in Angola, and the

United States recently estimated

that more than 3,000 Cubans are

in Ethiopia with the majority

fighting in Ethiopia's war against

Cuban assistance to "libera-

tion organizations and newly

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return of this coupon.

a prominent business leader said that he told Mr. Smith: "We cannot go on like this if we want to save anything."

The business communitywhich opposed Mr. Smith's defiant decision to declare unilateral independence from Britain in 1965-assumes that Rhodesia is surviving on discreet South Airican financial support.

Headings in a recent local bank report tell the story: "Dismal Prospects" for Rhodesia, "Dashed Hopes" for mining, "Faster Decline" for manufacturing, "Bleak Outlook" for money and capital markets, "Further Fall" in construction, "Worst Tourist Year"

Output Drops

Last year, gross production fell for the third successive year, this time by almost 7 per cent-the worst performance since 1945. There was a record number of bankruptcies.

Unemployment became so serious that one industrialist said: "If it were not for the war-and both the government and guerrillas recruiting wildly—I don't know what half these guys would be doing."

The Rhodesian dollar has slipped badly. Once worth 1.6 D.S. dollar, the Rhodesian dollar is now traded one for one on the black market.

White emigration increased to more than 10,000 last year-including many men of draft ageand Rhodesia risks losing manpower required to keep the army and the economy going.

If emigrants were allowed to take out more than the equivalent of \$1,500 a person, it is likely that even more would leave.

Rhodesia is being squeezed by factors ranging from the war's estimated \$900,000-a-day cost to the expense of shipping via distant South Africa because Mo-zambique has closed its border. Economic sanctions against Rhodesia could be lived with in happier times. Now, despite of-ficial disclaimers, it is admitted that congressional action that barred the United States from buying Rhodesian chrome hurt the economy badly. "The Japanese, who a few years

ago were quite willing in an expanding economy to turn a blind eye to sanctions, now can afford be moral in obeying them," a banker said. Depressed world markets have

eant reduced production and cockpiling of copper, nickel and errochrome and, in some cases, laying off labor and closing mines. Agricultural and manufacturing exports also have dropped.

Market Dries Up South African market. which once absorbed more than 30 per cent of Rhodesian manufactured exports, has all but dried up because of a slump there and a 15-per-cent import sur-

Symptomatic of the economy's problems are reported deficite of more than \$60 million incurred by Rhodesian railroads and more than \$10 million by the steel in-

As the bank report noted, "Over the past year the demage in the economy has switched from being temporary in character to permanent and structural in na-

There is scant comfort to be derived from past successes." the report added, "when so much of what has been achieved is at

Cuba Firm in Africa Commitment, Envoy Says

consistent foreign policy since 1959." Mr. Sanchez-Parcdi said.

"We have never hidden it or

He said that Cuba is a "small

country that has been forced to create a large defense capacity"

because of years of "aggression and hestility," and added that

the Cuban armed forces are very

have been taken exclusively

"through agreements to defend [national] integrity. There has

gaged in invading" another country, he said, "just defending."

'No Other Aims'

Mr. Sanchez-Parodi added, "We

have proved for many years that

we can help a country defend its

sovereignty without any other

aims." He said that no Cuban

enterprises, no Cuban bases have

remained in a country where

The comparison is indirectly

made with the United States.

which still maintains troops in

Western Europe and many other

parts of the world although the

wars for which they were used

The Cuban troops in Angola.

however, two years after Cuban

troops swung the power balance

in a civil war, show no sign of

leaving. Cuba either wants to

maintain a strong, and readily

accessible, military reservoir in

Africa or believes that it is still

necessary to prop up the Marxist

government of Angolan Presi-

dent Agostinho Neto against

In Ethiopia, where Cuba, along

with the Soviet Union, is aiding

the government in a war against

neighboring Somalia, Mr. San-

chez-Parcdi cald, "We subor-

dinate ourselves" to the Ethio-

plans, "We are not noting as an

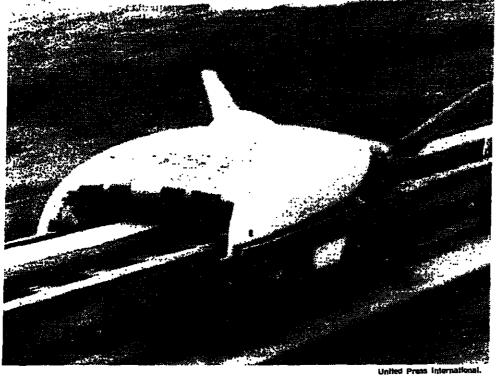
expeditionary force, but as ad-

continued guerrilal attacks.

have long since ended.

Cuban troops have fought.

Cuban actions abroad, he said.



FLYING START - Japan Air Lines' High Speed Surface Transport prototype vehicle during a test run at which it was clocked at 191.29 mph. It is a linear motor-powered vehicle to be developed for carrying passengers from city to airports.

Among Blacks of Rhodesia

3 Moderates Claim Wide Support

JOHANNESBURG. Feb. (NYT).-While more militant black leaders have denounced them as stooges, the three nationalists who reached a constitutional agreement with Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury Rhodesia, today can claim the support of a broad section of black opinion inside the country, possibly even a clear majority.

been permitted to display their political preferences in an election, the backing enjoyed by the various black factions is a matter of surmise. However, such ining turnouts of 100,000 persons and more at his rallies, suggest Bishop Abel Muzorewa is probably the most popular leader. 52-year-old Methodist

bishop, who attended universities in the United States, has claimed that more than 80 per cent the black population would back his United African National Council in the one-man, one-vote elections envisaged in the agreement reached with Mr. Smith. Privately, Mr. Smith has offered a similar estimate.

The figure is almost certainly too high. The Patriotic Front, a guerrilla alliance that did not participate in Mr. Smith's 10week settlement initiative, unquestionably has a measure of support, mostly among young roots among the 5 milion tribal blacks who have been the principal victims of the war between the guerrillas and government

Support for the other leaders involved in today's agreement is harder to estimate. The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, 57, was for many years the leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, one of the most powerful nationalist groups, but was ousted in one of the group's numerous internal disputes and has shown little sign of retrieving his popularity with a new organization, the African National Coun-

Chief Jeremiah Chirau, 52, has no record of opposition to Mr. Smith, and even served in the

visers technicians and troops."

Semali forces now occupy part

of stuthern Ethlopia, and Cuba

says it is helping the Ethioptane

On Possible Invasion

edging cicser to the Somali bor-

der, the Ethicpians have said that

they will not invade. Asked if

Cuba would participate in any

invasion, Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said: "You are asking to make

a statement about what Ethiopia has said it is not going to do.

We are doing what Ethiopia ask-

ed us to do: helping them to defend themselves against Somali

Angela and Ethiopia seem to be

While Ethiopian troops are

to reclaim the territory.

government before Mr. Smith made his commitment to black majority rule. But Mr. Chirau's group, the Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organization, claims the allegiance of all the country's 260 tribal chiefs, whose jurisdiction includes the overwhelming majority of blacks.

Tough Reputation

Of the three nationalists involved in the agreement, Mr. Sithole, a barrel-chested man with a reputation as a tough in-fighter, is commonly reckoned to be the most forceful. Even among his own supporters, Bishop Muzorewa is criticized for indecisiveness and a lack of political sophistication, as well as a propensity to become embroiled in minor personal disputes. The bishop's popular support,

perticularly strong in the Salisbury area, owes much to a public perception of him as a peaceful man. His position as the head of the Methodist Church, which he emphasizes by his habit of wearing a Roman collar and bishop's purple even on political occasions, has also been important in this heavily Christian country. Among nationalists, the daminutive hishop is a relative newcomer. After studying for five years in Methodist colleges in sippi and Tennessee, he in-

volved himself primarily in reli-

glous duties until 1971. That year,

he gained enormous popularity as

the leader of a campaign to build

tlack opposition to a proposed

Mr. Smith ami Britain that would have given Rhodesia independence without majority rule.

The bishop's campaign, which caused Britain to abandon the settlement, was conducted at the beliest of the more established nationalist leaders, most of whom were in jail Among these were Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, now the co-leaders of the Patrictic Front, and Mr. Sithole, who was serving a six-year sentence for conspiring - from a prison cell-to have Mr. Smith and other government leaders Mr. Sithole, also a U.S.-educat-

ed Methodist, is generally credited with having launched the guerwar in 1964 with backing from China, Although pamphiets found on captured guerrillas have described him as a lackey of Mr. Emith, the nationalist leader claims to have proof that many of the 4,500 blacks now fighting the regime secretly support him, not the Patriotic Pront leaders, and would lay down their arms if he took power.

In interviews recently, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Chiren also claimed that the guerrillas would abandon their efforts once a black government was in power. In their talks with Mr. Smith, the three black leaders have insisted on an elaborate amnesty scheme under which the guerrilles would have the option of either being retrained in preparation for joining the coverament torces or tak-

Smith, Three Blacks Agree On Rhodesia Settlement Plan

(Continued from Page 1) eight-point agreement was signed or initialed said: "What does it matter? We're dealing with men of honor."

Unacceptable, U.S. Says WASHINGTON, Peb. 15 (Reu-

ters). - The State Department said today that the internal agreement on Rhodesia's future appeared unacceptable because it was made without the participation of the Patriotic Front.

A department spokesman said that, according to preliminary information on the agreement announced in Salisbury, "this will not meet the needs as outlined in British-American proposals for a settlement." "A long-terme and durable set-

tlement must provide for all parties," the spokesman, Ken Brown, said. "A proposal which included all elements would be a welcome In New York, the U.S. ambas

sador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, said the internal ement was really no settlement at all. He said it failed to resolve the

issues that led to armed struggle for black majority rule in the white governed territory. Mr. Young, who took part with

In terms of return assistance, far more important to Cubs than greater trade with the United FAO Chief Reports

where food production has been

gravely affected by a series of

droughts. FAO Director-General

Edouard Saouma said he would

leave Sunday for two week tour

of the area. He made the an-

nouncement after meeting with

representatives of the United

States. Canada and 11 Western

European countries that are the

main donors to the Sahelian re-

ANKARA, Feb. 15 (AP),-Earth

tremors shook the eastern Turk-

ish provinces of Erzincan and

Tuncell today, but there was no

loss of life, the state radio re-

llef program.

Sahel Crisis Worsens While small concessions on prisoner releases, tourism and ROME, Feb. 15 (AP).-Pood maritime limits with the United Agriculture Organization States may have been achieved in a relatively short period of said yesterday that the food crisis in Africa's Sahel zone is time, few observers on either side more extensive than earlier estithink the trade embargo is close mates have indicated. to being lifted, with or without The Sahel is a belt of land south and west of the Sahara

On the other hand, there is promise of relatively quick ideological and political return in the African venture

After years of failure in Latin America, where countries eventually turned more to the right than to the left, Cube has found a different kind of battleground in Africa.

The Marxist movements it supports are either defending a government they already control, as in Ethiopia, or had a good chance Tremors Shake Turkey of winning civil wars at the time of Cuban entry, as in Angola.

For many Cubans, the ability. to send doctors, technicians and troops abroad is perhaps the elearest sign that the revolution

Mr. Owen in recent talks on Malta with the Patrictic Pront. "I would hope that this would not stop the Anglo-American plan [for a settlement], but may be one step in the direction -in fact it could even make it easier." He said that "free elections in-

volving all the parties in Rhodesia is the only thing that can stop the killing and bring about legitimate majority rule." Mr. Young also said that the settlement could lead to "another Angola-type war" with up to 40,000 black guerrillas operating

and the West unwilling to help defend the government. U.K. Officials Consult

from Zambia and Mozambique,

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).-British officials today consulted on the Salisbury announcement of an internal settlement, but said it was too early for detailed

Strikers Evicted. Phone Blackout Eases in Ireland

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (Reuters) .-Telephone and telex links between Ireland and the outside world were partly restored today after the government - alleging sabo-tage won a court order and evicted striking post office engineers from the main telephone exchange in Dublin.

But communications were still patchy and many businessmen have set up temporary offices in Northern Ireland or are flying here just to make telephone calls. Others have chartered special flights to London and even Continental Europe to continue busi-

[Business leaders said the blackout was costing Ireland millions of pounds a day in lost exports and other business, the AP reported. Snowstorms that have caused power cuts have worsened the crisis, and some firms were said to be in danger of going of out of business.)

The government won its court order after striking post office workers, involved in a ninemonth-old pay dispute, had sabotaged equipment and telephone

Authorities feared that a continued strike would disrupt the multimillion-dollar tourist indus-

Pravda Critique Blamed

U.S. Fears Delays in Arms Talks

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT). -A shoosly-worded Saviet editorial on the Strategic Arms imitation Takes has complicatd efforts to achieve a new agresment this year, Carter admin-

istration officials said yesterday. The editorial in Francia lost weekend blamed the United States for the lack of progress in the talks and said that the administration was attempting to use the threat of a Senate rejection of a treaty to force Moscow to make concessions. Administration arms ana yets

are still studying the 5,000-word statument, and officials have refused to comment on its impact en negotiations now under way in Geneva, other than to say that "steady" progress is being made. More Difficult

Privately, however, several officia's said that Moscow's detailed account of several sensitive differences that divide the two sides has made it more difficult for the administration to make compromises that could make a new accord possible by later this

Consequently, some officia's now suggest that a new accord might not be finished until after the congressional elections in November. Others, however, believe that an accord is still possible before summer and that the editoried demonstrates a strong Soviet interest in achiev-

ing agreement. During a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrel Gremyko to Washington in Sectember, the administration announced that agreement had been achieved on complicated formula for limiting strategic missiles and bombers within an eight-year treaty and for placing more temporary restraints on weapons such as Cruise missiles,

Although, shortly after the Gromyko visit, President Carter said that a new accord was in sight, the two sides have been unable to resolve several important details concerning the agree-ment, particularly the precise that would be placed on II'S cruise missiles and a new Soviet bomber, known in this country as the Backfire.

Present Impasse

Because these issues have divided negotiators for almost three years, some officials believe that the present impasse is similar to a stalemate in negotiations in 1975 when an earlier understand-ing reached at a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting at Vladivoscok in November, 1974, gradually fell

apart.
"It's too early to tell, but the Soviet editorial may mean the understanding reached last fail is in the process of coming unstuck," an official said.

Most officials believe that the ing education or job-training at Pravda editorial reflects both the

Soviet leadership's strong desire to conclude a new sereement and its frustration over criticism of the proposed outlines of the accord in the United States. At the same time, in justifying certain Soviet positions, the editorial is also considered an indication that Moscow is unwilling to make significant concessions in the

Unlikely to Yield In particular, the editorial's in-sistence that a new agreement limit the shifty of the United States to provide allied govern-ments in Western Europe with nology is said to indicate that Moscow is unlikely to yield on this

The problem, as officials ac-

congressional critics for making concessions in the talks, is not m the position to bend on the remaining disputed points.

Although officials in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency suggested that the tough language in the editorial may have been simed at allaying the fears of hardliners within the Soviet government, a high-level administration official argued that it was meant to muster support for the Soviet position among arms-coninol proponents in Congress. But the official said that this was unlikely to succeed and was more likely to increase skepticism on Capitol Hill over Soviet motives in the negotiations

1972 Accord

If a new agreement is not completed soon, the administration must confront the question of how king the two sides can contimue to adhere to the terms of

knowledge, is that the adminis- the 1972 strategic arms according tration, already under attack by The accord formally expired in Tice accord formally expired in October, but both government. announced last fall that they would continue to follow its limits: on missile deployment while a nex secord was being completed.
However, officials agree that

the accord cannot be indefinitely extended, particularly because the Soviet Union's continuing deployment of missile launching submarines should bring Moscow, by mid-year, over the limits lake down on the second.

If Moscow does exceed the 1973 cellings for missile submaring cofficials worry that this won't further complicate negotiation And even if Moscow agrees t postpone the deployment of new weapons during the present talks, officials said, Congress might re-quire the administration to seek approval for the continuing ex-tension of the 1972 accord—ar agreement that provides Moscov with a 40-per-cent advantage numbers of missies.

2 Syrians Killed, 1 Missing In Beirut Suburb Shootout

Rightist gunmen today killed two Syrian soldiers in the Christian eastern suburb of Furn al-Chebbak, disrupting five days of relative calm in Lebanon, rightist sources said.

A third Syrian soldier was reported missing and believed kid-napped, they said.

The incident took place as

President Elias Sarkis signed into law a bill creating a special military tribunal to assign punishment for four days of clashes last week among Syrian regulars and elements of the Lebanese Army and rightist militias.

About 150 persons, including

Syrian soldiers and Lebanese clvilians, were killed during the clashes, the worst Beirut had seen since the end of the civil war 15 months ago. Tension has remained high in

the capital ever since as a result of the fighting. Neither Syrian troops nor right-

ist militiamen have relaxed their states of alert, which went into effect when fighting first broke out eight days ago. Shops in Furn al-Chebbak began to shut as a result of the clash and traffic quickly thinned out. The incident occurred at about 3:30 p.m.; residents said After the shooting, rightist mi-

litia commanders Bashir Gemayel of the Phalangist party and Dany party went to the scene of the incident in an effort to contain Reports about the cause of the firing conflicted. One report said that it started over a dispute at

a roadblock of the Phalangist party, but an aide of Mr. Gemay said that it began as a result of a traffic accident. "A jeep with three Syrian soldiers was traveling at high speed

and collided with three or four cars." he said. "The Syrians got out with their weapons pointed at people and armed local residents clashed with them.

4 Polish Workers Die

WARSAW Feb 15 (Reuters). -Four Poish railway workers were killed and five injured yesterday in southern Poland when an empty of tank emploded it was reported today here. The workers were using oxy-acetylene burners to remove the tank from the tracks after a derailmout,

rying were turned over to the Furn al-Chebbak police station the Phalangist official said.

nothing to do with this," the aid

He added that the miss

Syrian soldier had been "take

aside for his own safety." The

weapons the soldiers were car

Begin Urges No Jet Sales To Arab State

(Continued from Page 1) Washington by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman starting March (E. Attempting to sort out a misunderstanding. Mr. Begin said that he had never claimed that President Carter had specificall endorsed Israel's intention to keep settlements in the Sinal after the area is restored to Egypt.

But he said that President Ca ter and other U.S. leaders had ar proved an overall peace plan which provided for the Israelisettlements in the Sinal to remain where they are under Israell protection. He acknowledged that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had demurred when the proposal was submitted to him at the Christmas Day conference in Ismailia, but that the two leaders agreed that the matter should bi

The Prime Minister noted that the United States believed settlements in the occupied areas were illegal. He said that the Israelin had studied the relevant articles in the Geneva convention a. concluded that the settlemen : No were consistent with international law. He suggested that the two governments agree to disagree.

Egypt Sees Support

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The U.S. decision to sell Egypt 50 P aircraft was seen here as the first tangible U.S. backing for Pressed dent Sadat's peace initiativeeven though he has called the planes "10th rate." While there was no official.

Egyptian comment on the proposal, informed Egyptian sources saw it as a tangible political symbol of U.S. support. It was the first time that

Washington had agreed to sell offensive weapons to Egypt. Previously, it restricted military supplies to transport planes and communications equipment. President Sadat asked for so-

phisticated planes and other arms during his talks in Washington earlier this month to fill the gap left by the Soviet refusal to supply arms after the two countries split in 1972

Arrests Made In Bombing of Jerusalem Bus

JERUSALEM, Peb. 15 (Reuters).—Police have made several arrests and warned Isrealis to be on the elect for Palestintan guerrilla attacks following a blast on a crowded bus last night which killed two persons and injured,

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization announced that arab guerrillas were responsible for the blast, which ripped out! the back of the bus. It was the worst act of sabotage in Jerusalem in nearly two years. Police arrested several persons, from the occupied Arab West

Burns in Canaries

COMING AND GOING-Lester Martin, a prisoner of

the Floyd County jail, in Rome, Ga., tried to escape

the other day and after a series of athletic move-

ments found that he was coming and going nowhere,

head stuck through the bars and legs through a

scream. An inmate helped to hold up his legs while

waiting for a mason to free Martin by removing bricks.

Bank, Security forces have begun a wide-scale search. Four of the injured were in rerious condi-Police warned the public to be alert for suspicious objects and 196 Safe as Plane

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFIA Canary Islands, Feb. 15 (UPI)

One-hundred ninety-six passensity gers and drew members scramble gers and crew members scrambles ed to safety today from a Belgingian Boeing 707 that caught fired when its landing gear failed or touchdown, airport officials said The jet burned near the spoot where two jumbo jets collider last March, killing almost 600 people. As Stockpiles Dwindle

Mine Strike Talks to Start Cally Under Prodding by Carter

Under stern prodding by President Carter, coal industry and United Mine Workers negotiators agreed to resume contract talks tonight to end the 72-day-old nationsvide coal strike.

The President yesterday called on both sides to resume bargaining immediately at the White House and threatened "stronger measures" if that effort fails.

Mr. Carter is under increasing pressure to act because of desingling cost stockpiles in some Eastern and Midwestern states. He made it clear that he may order the 160,000 striking miners back to work if the walkout is

After the President's call, the

O'Hare Airport World's Busiest

issin^e

ZURICH, Feb. 15 (UPI).-Chicago's O'Hare Airport in the busiest in the world in passenger terms, followed by two other U.S. airports. Atlanta and Los Angeles. according to statistics compiled by the Swiss Federal Aviation Bureau.

O'Hare handled 414 million passengers in 1976, it said, against 27.3 million for Atlanta and 26 million for Los Angeles.

London's Heathrow took fourth place with 23.2 million passengers, by far topping the list of Europe's busiest airports. Frankfurt placed secand in Europe with 13,2 million passengers and Orly at Paris was third with 10.7 Ill Mr million.

Healthy Family . Victims of Mercy Killings

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP).—A doctor who took his own life after killing his mother and sister to .- save them from suffering was mistaken in his belief that his mother was dving from cancer and his sister was ill, a medical examiner said yesterday.

Dr. Jacques Durosier said that an autopsy showed no evidence of cancer in Maria Valera, 73, although part of her colon had neen removed to arrest the dis-Mrs. Valera's daughter, Viobe 50, also was healthy before . He said Enrique Valera, 47, an . see doctor, stabbed the women 24 a 48 hours before their bodles · were discovered Monday in their \$110,000 home in Queens.

Dr. Valera then wrote suicide notes: slashed his ankles and : Strists and stabbed himself in the - hest, the pathologist said.
- Dr. Durosier said notes left by

Dr. Valera referred to his father's recent death from cancer and his dister's complaints about ill

House Unit Backs Unemployment Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP). -The House Education and Labor Committee yesterday over-shelmingly approved the Humphrev-Hawkins bill, which sets a manonal target of reducing overill unemployment, currently at Wer 6 per cent of the labor orce, 1983.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Dlainf, said he thought the bill ould be before the full House by nid-March. Hawkins co-sponsorthe bill with the late Sen. dubert H. Humphrey of Minne-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP). mine workers union agreed promptly to resume the talks at the White House. But, after an overnight delay, the Soft Coal Operators Association at first rejected the idea.

However, within two hours of this morning's announcement of the south, which came in a letter from E.B. Leisenring jr., chairman of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, the White House announced that the industry group had reversed itself and agreed to resume contract talks.

Prompt Resumption

Mr. Leisenring had written that a prompt resumption of the negotiations "would be a mistake," that the President first should call warring union fac-tions tot he White House. He said, "Collective bergaining has succeeded—an internal apparatus has failed."

The union's bargaining council rejected a proposed settlement last Sunday by a 30-6 vote. The BCOA said in a statement

today that the decision to attend White House negotiations was made after the industry was assured of "appropriate condi-tions" for resuming the talks. These conditions, worked out in discussions between White House representatives and industry officials, were not spelled out. But administration sources said that one condition would add three members of the union's bergaining council to the UMW negotiating team, making a total of nine, in an attempt to make it more representative of miners'

Taft-Hartley Option Mr. Carter, who personally announced his appeal to both sides to return to hargaining, was asked by a reporter whether he might invoke the Tast-Hartley Act and seek an injunction ordering the strkers back to work for an 80-day cooling off period. "That's one of the options, yes." he responded.

UMW President Arnold Miller last night quickly acceded to the President's request, which followed weeks of White House refusal to intervene directly in the bitter dispute.

Mr. Carter's move apparently caught coal industry leaders by surprise, however.

Only an hour before Mr. Carter announced the administration drive to end the strike, the BCOA issued a statement calling on the MW Bargaining Council to reconsider the proposed settlement that it rejected Sunday.

Mr. Miller rejected the industry's request for reconsideration bu tsaid, "We stand ready to negotiate at any time-the sooner the better."

Mr. Carter's direct intervention in the 71-day strike—the nation's longest coal strike-was made as reports of heavy power cutbacks and imminent layoffs arrived in Washington. In Indiana the National Guard

was called out to help usher coal convoys to utility plants. In Ohio, a state of emergency was called and officials predicted job layoffs of up to 1.3 million workers by the end of the month.

Appearing personally in the White House Press Room to announce his intervention in the dispute, Mr. Carter said that White House negotiations "must be viewed as a final opportunity" for the collective bargaining process to work.

"I continue to support the coilective bargaining process," he asid. "However, the welfare of this country must be my overriding concern."

He said that the coal strike is inflicting "continuing hardship on this country and also the miners, both active and retired." The strike, he said, "cannot be allowed to continue."



William Green, surrounded by members of his family after learning that he had won over Bella Abzug.

Mrs. Abzug Is Defeated by Republican in House Bid in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Peb. 15 (UPI). -Republican S. William Green, drawing unexpected support from Democratic voters, staged a come-from-behind victory over Bella Abzug yesterday to win the seat for Manhattan's 17th Congressional district. The defeat was Mrs. Abzug's

blyman, had 30,240 or 53 per cent to Mrs. Abzug's 28,970 or

have ended her hopes of returning to elective office. But the former congresswoman refused early today to concede and called With all the votes tabulated, Mr. Green, a former state assem-

and president of the New York

chapter of the American Insti-

The dramatic increase in mal-

tute of Architects.

Pat Wichter, Mr. Green's camafter she resigned her seat to paign manager, said that his run for the Senate. She was candidate made inroads into defeated in the Senate primary several presumed Abzug strong-holds. After trailing in returns by Daniel Moynihan, former ambassador to the United most of the night, Mr. Green picked up momentum as results came in from the East Side

architects, lawvers and insurance

executives suggest. Since the

1950s, courts have held that

design professionals can be held

29% of U.S. Firms Were Sued in 1976

Malpractice Suits Against Architects Up Sharply York firm of Grusen & Partners of several factors, interviews with

By Paul Goldberger NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).-

Major malpractice suits against architects and engineers, which for years were of relatively little concern to these professions, have increased by 20 per cent a year in recent years, according to a recent study. The study, prepared by the Of-

Research of Victor D. Schinnerer & Co., a Washington-based insurance concern, also said that the average value of claims against architects and engineers for alleged design and construction failures had tripled since 1960, and that 29.6 per cent of insured architecture or engineering concerns were sued in 1976.

ance, which was once cheap and relatively easy to get, has become major financial burden for many architectural and engineering concerns. As with medical malpractice insurance, only a few companies are willing to write such policies, and the costs of premiums have soared-from less than 1 per cent of an architect's gross income a few years ago to 2 to 10 per cent of his gross now, according to Paul Genecki, an executive of the Schinnerer company.

Premiums for \$5 million of liability coverage, considered a minimum for an architect involved in large-scale work such as skyscraper design, can cost \$100,000 a year.

'Immense Burden'

The problem is not nearly so severe for architects as it has been for doctors, since malpracinsurance continues to be available for architects, while it threatened to become unavailable for doctors a few years ago. "But it is an immense burden in some cases architects are paying more for malpractice insurance than for rent," said Peter Samton, a partner in the New

insurance premiums, is a result not merely to the owners of Living Openly With Another Man No Bar to Getting Alimony in N.Y.

practice claims, and hence in liable to the general public, and

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 15 (NYT).—Reversing two lower-court decisions. New York State's highest court ruled yesterday that a man must continue paying alimony even if his former wife was living openly with another man, as long as she was not

representing berself as her new companion's wife.

The 5-to-3 decision by the Court of Appeals held that as long as the woman was not literally holding herself out as the wife of the second man, the courts had no power to rescind an The dissenting justices, in an opinion written by Judge Sol

Wachtler, held that this strict interpretation was "unrealistic in terms of current social standards and practices." The case decided involved the 1974 divorce of Anna and Ray Northrup sr. of Rochester.

According to the opinion, two weeks after she was awarded \$160 a month in alimony, the former Mrs. Northrup began living "openly and notoriously" with another man-sharing his bedroom, cooking his meals, doing his washing and sharing household expenses.

A few months later. Mr. Northrup stopped his alimony payments. He contended that his former wife's behavior qualified as "habitually living with another man and holding herself out as his wate," grounds under Section 248 of the state's Domestic Relations Lew for the court to allow him to halt payments, and two counts agreed.

But the Appeals Court, in an opinion by Judge Lawrence Cooke, overturned those decisions.

Carter Fails to Reassure Farmers on Prices Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP). -President Jimmy Carter met on Tuesday with representatives of major U.S. farm organizations but he failed to convince the most militant of the groups that the administration is sympathtic to their economic situation.

Following the 40-minute meeting at the White House, Laurence Bitner of the American Agriculture Movement said that Mr. Carter offered the farmers "just a defense of the current farm bill. I don't think the President really Met to what we

"It looks like we're going to have to go home and do it ourselves," enid Gerald McCathern of the same organization, refer-ring to threats by farmers to stop or reduce their planting in order to force farm prices up. No Parity

Mr. Carter has edready rejected farmers' purchasing power, with parity. Parity is a measure of farmers' purchasing power, with 100-per-cent parity meaning that farm prices would be high enough to give farmers the same purchasing power they enjoyed in the 1910-14 base used for the mea-

Mr. Carter told the farmers

that the 1977 farm bill was "a good step in the right direction, adding that farm prices have risen eince he took office and that the administration has "a good program evolving." After the meeting, Mr. Bitner

said, "The administration . . . will have to face the issue Target prices in the farm bill are below the cost of production." Mr. Bitner predicted a drop in spring plantings because of low prices and the financial situa-

News Agency Sets Service in Catalan

MADRID, Feb. 15 (Reuters) .-The Spanish news agency EFE announced today that it would start a Catalan-language news service for Catalonia, the industrialized northeastern region that achieved provisional home rule last year.

It will be the first time that the agency has provided newspapers with a service in a regional language. Under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the use of regional languages and dialects was suppressed.

Nations. Last year she lost the seven-way primary for mayor of New York to Edward Koch, who

injuries. The use of new, sometimes not fully tested materials has increased the willingness of injured persons to sue design professionals and the vast increase in building costs has made claims for large sums of money, often running into the millions of dolnations. lars, not uncommon.

There are several lawsuits now pending in what may be the most celebrated legal action in U.S. architectural history. The complex web of suits from that case is emerging from the spectacular failure of glass in the 62-story John Hancock Tower in Boston, where so much glass fell out of the building's windows that all 10,344 panes had to be

replaced in Hartford in the aftermath of the collapse last month of the \$14-million steel-truss roof on the Hartford Civic Center. Engineers have just begun their investigations of that disaster.

Typical Case

The Hancock case is the most famous of architectural liability cases, and it is also fairly typical, since it involves litigation among an architect, an owner, several contractors and a building-parts manufacturer, and in that it is based on a problem involving a relatively new technology.

The Hancock suits also raise significant questions about the role of the architect, who, though he may be contractually limited just to providing a design, nonetheless often is assumed to be the "master builder" and final authority in the construction DFOCESS

"The primary tesk of the architect is to communicate what proposed buildings should be and look like. The architect does not initiate buildings, nor necessarily take part in the physical act of construction," wrote Spiro Kostof, an architectural historian, in a 1976 essay. He spoke of the architect as "mediator" between the client or owner of a building and the work force that erects it.

times defined and limited by contract. In some cases the architect is permitted only to create a design and is not legally obligated to supervise construction, while in other cases he is responsible for overseeing the building process every step of the

That role of mediator is some-

But in almost every case the architect has at least a symbolic master-builder role, if not a legal one, and that is why so many architects are the targets of lawsuits when something goes

As Senate Debates Mining Bill

U.S. Pressuring Third World On Seabed Mineral Talks

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP). The United States, in an attempt to force Third World nations closer to its position on mining the vast mineral resources on the ocean's floor, has begun a high-stakes pressure play in the long-running United Nations Law of the Seas Conference.

The first phase involves a new, hard-line posture on the issueone that not so subtly calls into question the need for the kind of world treaty the conference has been working on intermittently for the last 10 years.

The thrust of the warning is that a failure of the conference to adopt a seabed mining treaty at its March 28 meeting in Geneva might not be as calamitous as most delegates think. Meanwhile, Congress is moving swiftly on a bill that would

authorize and encourage mining companies unilaterally to begin to mine the trillions of dollars of cobalt. nickel, manganese and copper on the bottom of the oceans,

Dream Come True

If the State Department had its way, the bill would be on President Carter's desk in the middle of the six-week Genevaconference and give Special Ambassador Elliot Richardson a negotiator's dream come true. Mr. Richardson could say at the conference, in effect, "put up or shut up.'

Last week the House of Representatives International Relations Committee reported out the bill, and although a floor fight is certain over whether the mining companies' investments will be guaranteed by the government, full House approval is expected before the conference convenes.

Whether Senate approval can be timed to coincide with the Geneva meeting is less certain, but even the consideration of the measure is viewed by administra-tion officials as vakiable leverage for the U.S. negotiators.

At the core of the negotiating strategy is a proposed seabed mining treaty that was secretly rewritten by a handful of Third World delegates at a session last year and is regarded as unacceptable to the United States some other developed

Among other things, the proposed pact would force U.S. minvately developed technology to an international seabed "authority in return for mining rights. Moreover, the authority could control deep-sea scientific research and could give the monetary benefits of ocean mining to countries that did not accept the

For a decade—largely out of view of an uninterested publicthe Law of the Seas Conference has been engaged in a tug-of-war on ocean mining, trying to reach agreement on a treaty whose foundation is based on the prin-

ciple that all resources under the sea are the common heritage of manking.

Developing nations, promoting a new world economic order, and industrial nations, defending entrepreneurship and protecting their technological advantage. have debated on negotiating one text after another while failing to agree on the key issues.

The object of the deliberations how to govern the harvesting of potato-sized nodules of minerals on the seabed floor at depths of up to 15,000 feet. Scientists say there may be 1 1.2 trillion tons of highconcentration nodules, mostly in the Pacific between Hawaii and

A number of mining consortia have invested millions of dollars in research and have committed more toward exploration, estimating that they can go into commercial operation by 1983-84.

One consortium has a mining thip at sea and soon will begin test operations

The harvesting systems include vacuum - cleaner - like device that brings the nodules up to ore carriers, and a conveyor-like chain of buckets to collect the minerals. The negotiations so for have entered on the creation of an

international authority that would control exploitation and the distribution of profits among nations. Generally, the Third World has favored the creation of an operating arm, called "the enterprise." that would harvest the minerals for all mankind, while the United States has favored a "parallel system under which "the enter-

would operate simultaneously. Souabbling has repeatedly broken out over such issues as production limitations, price controls and the extent of the authority's control, and the last session, in New York, recessed in

prise" and private mining firms

2 Homes in Calif. Slide Into Pacific

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP) .—Two expensive homes built at the edge of a cliff slid 100 feet into the Pacific Ocean and another was in danger today, police said. All three homes had been evacuated and no one

Acting Fire Department Battalion Chief Mel Walters said no other homes were in danger He said the three houses were built further back on their sites -and closer to the sea-than other homes on the street.

Owners of the two destroyed homes, which officials said were worth \$80,000 to \$130,000, had removed most of their furnishings before the earth began to and the rest of southern Califormia has had heavy rains during the past week.

Ex-Lobbyist Reports to FBI \$1,000 Payment to Rep. Flood

By Wendell Rawls Jr. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).

—A former lobbyist here has told federal investigators that he personally gave Rep. Daniel Flood \$1,000 in cash in the summer of 1972, about the time a letter over Rep. Flood's signature was issued in behalf of a concern represented by the lobbyist.

The previously undisclosed allegation, made in a statement last year to the FBI, is the first concrete indication that the Pennsylvania Democrat received money in return for favors and influence. It is central to a federal investigation into whether Rep. Flood committed perjury at the Los Angeles trial of his former administrative assistant, Stephen Elko, who was convicted of taking bribes from a chain of West Coast trade schools.

The lobbyist, Daryl Fleming, was representing the trade school chain, which was trying to obtain accreditation in order to become eligible for federal programs.

In addition, Elko is prepared to testify that about \$3,500 of the \$8,000 he took from the tradeschool operator went to help defray costs of the staff representing Rep. Flood at the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

Rep. Flood did not attend the convention because of flooding in his home district brought on by Hurricane Agnes, but his staff had gone to Miami to make advance arrangements for him, the sources said.

Rep. Flood issued the following written statement yesterday:
"I deny that these allegations

are true, and in view of ongoing investigations as reported by the news media. If have no further comment on the matter at this time. Over a week before the Democratic Convention of 1972 it was obvious that the catastrophe which had hit my congressional district, Hurricane Agnes, was of such a magnitude that it would prevent my time being spent on anything other than disaster recovery activities. Consequently. I therefore decided not to go to the convention.

"I have no knowledge of this allegation concerning arrangements for my anticipated attendance at the event."

Rep. Flood and Rep. Joshua Eilberg, also a Pennsylvania Democrat, are under federal investigation for their roles in helping Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital obtain financing for a construction project. Both congressmen were being investigated by the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia when Rep. Eilberg successfully pressed President Carter to remove the presecutor. Republican David Marston, and replace him with a Democrat.

Blazers are more like jackets this year

THE classical navy serge blazer (F 890) will never look out of date. But there is a trend back to a jacket style, mostly in tweed, with English patterns or Prince of Wales style checks (F 1150). For blazers, Lanvin 2 has some new, richer, more comfortable fabrics this year: wool and cashmere, for instance (F 1690), or even pure cashmere (F 2390). If you prefer something a little more casual, there's a model in bouclé wool for country wear

Our very latest offer is a dress blazer in fine navy corduroy (F 1150).

Premiers Endorse Resource Development Mark Canada Unveils \$55-Billion Energy Proposal

By Kenneth Reich

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Agreement hat Canada should undertake a eries of major projects to develop ts energy resources briefly stilled egional and political bickering esterday at the economic conerence of the 10 provincial remiers called by Prime Minster Plerre Elliott Trudeau.

> Only British Columbia Premier Yilliam Bennett took 2 nonxpansionist position in the twoour energy discussion. Quebec's acparatist Premier

> lené Levesque said that Quebec ould join with neighboring rovinces to develop hydrolectric power and build a natral cas pineline. Conservation of energy was nly mentioned briefly during ie discussion, which conferred on

> 'lai and uranium resources. It as the second day of the threeav conference. Energy Plan Outlined

ills for developing the nation's

il. natural gas, hydro-electric.

Minister of Energy, Mines and "sources. Alastair Gillespie, aveiled a \$55-billion plan to ster Chergy development proj-215 which, he said, would create million man-veurs of employand in Canada.

The pain would develop facilies to bring Arctic gas and oil 60 eastern Canada, and also, as it as Alaskan oil is concerned

U.S. Midwest. Mr. Gillespie said that the Canadian government has increasing doubts about a proposal that Alaskan oil be unloaded at Kidimat on the British Columbia coast and then moved by a new pipeline to Edmonton Alberta, to

connect with existing pipelines leading to the Midwest. indicated that Canada would prefer that an oil pipeline be constructed directly from the Alyeska pipeline at Fairbanks through the Yukon to Alberta, a line that would parallel the projected Alcan gas pipeline.

Major Projects Mr. Gillespie also discussed several major energy projects including moving Arctic gas by pipeline into Manitoba or in liquified form by ship to the Maritimes, offshore oil drilling near Labrador and Nova Scotia, heavy oil and oil-sand development in Alberta and Saskatchewan, coal dev lopment in British Columbia, hydro-electric development in In ador and developpower in Nova

ment of clearly enthused the premiers, except for Mr. Bennett, who said that British Columbia has found that major projects bring many problems in their wake and that the employment they create is only transi-

It was, however, the first time

through central Canada to the in this conference that the Canadian leaders found themselves in wide agreement on a vigorous course of action to stimulate the nation's lagging economy. Some Disagreements

Nevertheless, there were dis-

agreements, Mr. Levesque engag-

ed in a hitter exchange with

Newfoundland Premier Frank

Moores over how litle Quebec is

paying for Newfoundland hydroelectric power under a 1969 con-Mr. Trudeau expressed exameration over the insistence of Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed and others that the Agricultural provinces might be sold out in tariff negotiations with the United States and other countries to

provinces. After it was revealed that the United States had recently made a secret tariff offer to Canada, Mr. Lougheed demanded that all the provincial premiers be able to review its contents.

protect the nation's industrial

Mr. Trudeau responded that the premiers would be given a general idea of the offer's contents, but that it would not be right to let them read it. He said that there were always going to be interests helped and others hurt in trade negotiations and that "at some point we're going to have to sav, 'We're going to negotiate on behalf of the common market that is Canada."

L = Annile: Times.



Page 4-Thursday, February 16, 1978 *

Soviet Pilots, Cuban Tools

Cuban pilots flying air strikes against Somalı forces in the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia while Soviet pilots take their place minding Cuba's air defenses. It is neat because all the aircraft involved are Soviet MiGs, unfamiliar to Moscow's new Ethiopian clients but well-known to Cubans and Russians. It is cynical because Moscow has evidently decided either that Ethiopia's cause in the Ogaden is not important enough to risk the lives of Soviet pilots, or that Cuban faces in combat look better to Africans than Russian faces. Why else send two contingents of pilots in opposite directions across the seas?

All their protestations notwithstanding, this news brands the Cubans as the tools of Soviet imperial purposes. Fidel Castro has argued long and passionately that his people feel a special affinity for the new nations of Africa and had a right to join their struggles for nationhood when invited. As long as that effort was confined to Cuba's natural capacities, the argument had a plausible ring. But to bleed away Cuban forces to the point where Russian pilots must be imported for routine domestic chores is to confess that Soviet foreign interests enjoy priority in Havana even over Cuban defenses. When weighed against Cuban dependence on Soviet economic as well as military help, it turns the Cubans into the world's foremost intercontinental force of merce-

Such a drastic and far-flung alignment with the Soviet Union is not easily reconciled with Castro's recently expressed desire to reduce dependence on Moscow and to reestablish some commercial and political ties to the United States. Sending technicians and even combat troops to Angola and Ethiopia was one thing. The Cuban forces went at the invitation of avowedly Marxist and "revolutionary" but independent governments. It would even be argued that making friends in Africa and throughout the Third World was consistent with reducing dependence on the Soviet Union. But the

It is a neat, and cynical, division of labor: new division of labor with Bussians no longer fits that contention.

Narrowly speaking, no immediate American interests are yet directly affected. The Soviet Union has played a guiding role in Cuba's air defenses for nearly two decades. There are no major Soviet offensive weapons in Cuha, and no discernible risks of a Soviet-American clash over Cuba; the United States scarcely intends to violate the island's air defenses. And in the Horn of Africa, the deplorable intervention by any outside forces must be seen against the fact that it was precipitated by last summer's Somali invasion and selzure of the Ogaden region. Although some of the Cuban air strikes may be hitting targets in Somalia, Somali forces are still in territory universally recognized as Ethiopian. (The Somalis are themselves armed with Soviet weapons-the products of the long Soviet-Somali alliance that collapsed when the Russians went after bigger fish in Ethionia.)

There are, however, two considerable risks for the Cubans. If the Soviet assistance to Ethiopia turns from the defensive into an offensive assault on Somalia, the United States will feel impelled to join other Africans in military counter-measures. That would risk a conflict which, though physically confined to African territory, is bound to erupt in a new wave of anti-Cuban feeling in America.

And in any case, Cuba's decision to serve Soviet ambitions to such an imprudent degree will set back the cause of finding a place for Cuba in this hemisphere's community of nations. Just when it had finally gained a grudging acceptance in the United States, after giving up its quixotic efforts to lead a Latin-American revolution, the Castro regime has undertaken not merely an ideological mission among brother Africans but a Soviet errand that is likely to offend as many Africans as it gratifies. The Cuban people and their well-wishers in the United States are ill-served by Castro's inter-conti-

Perceptions of U.S. President

The Carter administration is now beginning its second year but, oddly, a great many Americans still say they have no clear view of it. For them, Mr. Carter and his central purposes have not yet come into focus. Along with all the other evidence of it, there was a poll suggesting that perhaps a third of the voters who were questioned neither strongly approved nor disapproved of the Carter presidency. They put themselves somewhere in between. It wasn's ignorance or unconcern. It seems to have been a sense that the record so far is enigmatic.

Public ambivalence toward Mr. you could argue, is rooted in public ambivalence toward federal power and the use of it. There's a lot of dissatisfaction throughout the country about the way in which the economy is moving, for example, but there is no durable, muscular majority for any single line of action. The worries about unemployment just about balance the worries about inflation. The pressures for higher business investment counter the pressures for bigger budget deficits.

You can see this kind of division in two of the major organizations devoted to economic progress for black Americans. In addressing energy policy, the NAACP is following the strategy of growth, on grounds that the condition of blacks will improve only amidst improvement for the whole population. The Urban League puts its faith in allocated benefits and direct federal intervention in behalf of those who need it most. Both positions are intellectually respectable. But they point in opposite directions, which is hard on a politician trying to respond to the concerns of blacks.

Mr. Carter has contributed to the confusion by the shifts in his own positions. His views on the federal role seem to have gone through three discernible stages. Two years ago, when he was campaigning for the

nomination, he was a small-government man. He had accurately sensed that a lot of Democrats were fed up with the steadily increasing reach of federal regulation—a trend that, we might observe, had continued rapidly through the eight years of Republican administration. Mr. Carter spoke to that resentment, which is a very large part of the reason he won the nomination. The other candidates were all much closer to the party's tradition of expansive and confident

But once Mr. Carter became the nominee, he wanted and needed the support of all the other Democrats—the ones that judged a man's sincerity by his willingness to push the big bills and the big programs. Through the campaign, and the exphoriz of the first months in office, Mr. Carter committed himself to that long, cumbersome succession of comprehensive reforms - of welfare, of energy policy, of taxation, of governmental organization and all the rest. None of them seems to be doing very well at the moment. Mr. Oarter, who is not slow to see these things, now appears to have shifted emphasis once again within the last several months. Currently he is back to talking about the need to keep the federal government within its proper bounds.

Perhaps it is true that the political base does not exist in this country today for forceful reform legislation and large new initiatives. The American mood today is not the ebullient self-satisfaction of say, the middle 1920s. There is an uneasy sense of obligations still to be met. But there is little consensus on an agenda, or any widespread impulse to pursue it. That was true two years ago. The polls suggest that two years of debate, and one year of President Carter, have not done much to change that fundamental condition of our national politics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cooperation Needed

Signs of increasing tension between the United States and West Germany should be a source of concern to us all. In important senses, the relationship between the two countries has become in recent years a cornerstone of the Atlantic alliance . . , in part the difficulty seems to be personal. It is noticeable that there is not the warmth of feeling between President Carter and Chancellor Schmidt that exists, say, between the President and Mr. Callaghan . . .

Since the Carter administration came in there seem to have been a series of issues which have provoked strong disagreement between the two governments. The latest of these is the American handling of the dollar

and the German government's handling of lts own economic expansion . . .

The United States cannot expect Germany to follow economic policies which it deems to be against the interest of economic and political stability. Against that, the Germans and the rest of us must understand that the world is poised on the brink of a damaging and headlong plunge into unthinking protectionism. If that process is not to run out of control, there is more need than ever for effective cooperation and understanding within the major industrial countries. That goal would be at total risk if the present tension between the United States and Germany degenerated into more serious con-

-From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1903

ROME-For the last two days a very rare phenomenon has occurred at Venice. At low ebb the water rushes suddenly into the sea, leaving all the canals, even the Grand Canal, dry. Gondolas and other craft are stranded, and traffic is suspended for several hours. This novel and strange speciacle attracts many visitors to the city, but it could be a dangerous omen for the future.

Fifty Years Ago February 16, 1928

WASHINGTON-Following the usual stormy battle between the Wets and the Drys the House of Representatives today sanctioned the \$13million appropriation for Prohibition enforcement for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928. The \$28,640,000 appropriation for maintenance of the Coast Guard also was passed. More than half of the latter sum will be used to enforce the country's anti-liquor laws.



والمعتشر للمستخطين والمنافي والمنافي والمنافي والمنافي والمنافي والمنافية وا

By James Reston

promise available.

the best possible political com-

No doubt an attempt will be

made in Congress to authorize the

Israeli part of the deal and reject the Saudi Arabian part, but the administration is insisting that

this arrangement maintains the

balance of power, that it has to

be taken or rejected together, and

that if planes are approved for Israel and rejected for Saudi

Arabis or Egypt, the administra-tion will call the whole thing off.

The chances are, however, that the Congress will approve after

hard debate, for Izrael is not

likely to get such modern planes

anywhere but the United States,

whereas Egypt and Saudi Arabia

can get modern planes in West-

is the paradox of planes for peace.

It was an awkward decision for

him to make, not only because he

promised to cut arms sales, but

because he seems almost to be

NEW YORK—A confrontation

Tunislan government and the

powerful labor federation, for-

nerly allied with President Habib

Bourguiba's regime. Events of

Jan. 26, when the government

called the armed forces to quell

a general strike, left a heavy toli

estimated at 130 dead and 450

injured. In proportion to the

United States' population, this would be equivalent to 4,550 dead

and 15,750 injured in a single

This surprised Americans who think of Tunisia as a moderate and stable Mediterranean coun-

crisis, brewing for some time, has

resulted from the inability of the

Bourguiba regime to harmonize

political freedom and social

have been considerable. An

overall 5-per-cent to 8-per-cent

rate of economic growth was maintained first in the central-

ized and statist program of the

Ahmed Ben Salah, and continued

after his ouster in 1969 under the

more laissez-jaire policies of

Conformity

Both Mr. Ben Salah's and

Mr. Nouire's approach had re-

quired absolute public conformity to governmental decisions and

assumed a denial of political

freedom as a necessity for de-

velopment Neither paid enough

attention to the needs for devel-

oping participatory institutions

and for equitable distribution of

income, goods and services among

a poor but politically conscious

In fact, under the laissez-jaire

policy, the gap between rich and

poor has widened. The ranks

of the privileged eitte that con-

trolled and ran the economy in

the 1960s have been swelled by

a nouvesa-riche group of con-

spicuous consumers businesemen,

contractors and speculators.

Meanwhile, scaring unemploy-

ment and galloping inflation have

Prime Minister Hedi Nouira.

decades, Tunisian achie

With American aid amounting

nearly \$1 billion in two

economic

of six million. Yet this

development with

has developed between the

WASHINGTON-Those 200 planes President Carter promised on Valentine's Day to nd to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia were not intended as instruments of war but as instruments of peace. They were, effect, political valentines That is the lace-embroidered ge out of Washington.

As Carter argued during the election campaign, it's a little hard for the United States to be both the world's leading champion of peace and the world's leading supplier of the weapons of war." And it's even harder to explain why this decision was ed during the present crisis in the Middle East peace negotiations, but there is sort of

The Pre the Congress to send 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia when he visited that country briefly earlier in the year. The Saudis have een particularly insistent ever since that the promise be kept, and while Carter recognized that the timing was awkward, he went through with the deal.

Promises

Once that was decided, he had to handle the arms requests from Israel and Egypt. The immediate diplomatic problem here was to get Sadat back into the peace negotiations, so he was promised 50 F-5E fighters. That was round

Having consoled Sadat, Carter then consoled the Izraelis, but not much, with the promise of 15 F-15 fighters, and 75 F-16 fighterbombers. So every promise was kept except maybe the original one to the American voters to reduce the commerce in weapons

Actually, the situation is not quite as had as it sounds, though there is obviously going to be a noisy row about it in the Congress. In the first place, the Congress by law has 50 days after this week to agree or disagree to the President's promises. Second, though the F-5E fighters can go to Egypt perhaps within a year, the more advanced F-15s and F 16s will not be available until 1980

So what Carter has done is to trade a promise of planes to Egypt for a promise to keep the talks going; a promise of planes to Saudi Arabia to keep financing Sadat and keep oil production up and oil prices as low as possible; and a promise to Israel that it will have modern planes for its security into the 1980s. Israeli officials, however, are not concentrating on the political purposes but on the military dangers of the deal. They are not so concerned about the F-5ffs to Egypt, for they have one of the best air forces in the world and can handle these light essentially defensive aircraft.

Tabuk Complex

But they are worried about the development of a large military complex at Tabuk in northwest Saudi Arabia within range of Izracl by the F-15s, and they recall that Saudi Arabia has transferred military equipment to Egypt and has taken part in the wars against Israel, though not with much effect.

Accordingly, while the Israelis say they will continue with the peace talks, they are concentrating on the worst possible military consequences of these modern planes in Saudi Arabia, while Washington is concentrating on going without any indication that either Israel or Keypt is prepared to move from their present

rity interests."

In more direct terms, the Pres-

contradictory positions.

Officials here argue, nevertheless, that the deal is in keeping with Carter's arms statement of May 19, 1977. "The United States," Carter said then, "will henceforth view arms transfers as an exceptional foreign policy im-plement, to be used only in plement, to be used only m instances where it can be clearly demonstrated that the transfer contributes to our national secu-

ident simply found himself in a box. He could have done nothing and risked the collapse of the talks or the threatened resignaseriously here, or given everybody the promise of planes in the future. It was a case of a beautiful theory (cutting arms shipments) being murdered by a gang bribing Egypt and Israel and of brutal facts. So Carter played Saudi Arabia to keep the talks for time.

Tension in Tunisia

By Eqbal Ahmad and Stuart Schaar

nullified the meager gains of the working class. Corruption,

relatively rare until 1972, has become widespread, augmenting

popular resentment and social

ignored by institutions such as

the World Bank and the Agency

for International Development,

which extol Tunisia's perfor-

and economic rights mounted,

the government responded with

increased repression. The ban-

ning of the Communist party in

the 1960s formalized a single-party state; independent news-

pepers were closed; within the

party advocates of democratica-tion were purged. This trend

The number of political pris-

oners has been augmented and

torture is reported to be com-

mon. Hard liners within the

extra-legal police force that has

terrorized critics and dissenters.

Increased American arms aid has

reinforced repressive institutions.

ruling party have created

has climaxed in the 1970s.

As public demands for human

These realities are

South Africa, Namibia And Botha's Walkout

what happened.

The South Africans had ac-

cepted some months ago that they could not, in an election

run-up, keep their army at the

20,000 mark. They asked for 3,000.

positioned in eight or nine loca-

tions, SWAPO began the New

York meeting by wanting all the

South Africans out and a UN

force in their place. The South

African Army, even if reduced in

size, they argued, would have a

psychological impact not to be

underestimated in a country that

had been intimidated by South

Africa's might for over 60 years.

But by the end of the weekend

SWAPO was prepared to accept

the West proposal of a South

African force of 1,500 with the

proviso they be confined to an out

of the way base. The gap be-

tween these two positions is not

so great and the West suggest-

ed it could be bridged by restrict-

ing South Africa's troops to two

The South Africans also held

out for their own administrator-

general, to be in charge during

the election run-up. SWAPC

again wanted to depend on the

United Mations. The West Sug-

gested that perhaps both could have a share in it—a kind of "two

Compromise

On the question of political

prisoners, it was SWAPO wir.

did most of the compromising

South Africa agreed some time ago to let out its political pris-oners if SWAPO would do the

same. Following an internal feat

within SWAPO, the losing faction

has been imprisoned in Tansa.

nia. Setting them out could trig

ger a new leadership struggle But SWAPO finally sgreed to

None of the remaining differences look unnegotiable. SWAP(
was not inflexible, neither werthe South Africans, Indeed, on:

host of lesser details South Afric

having come so far, they have t

bend with events. An "interna

settlement" excluding the guerril

las is an even less workable proc

esition in Namibia than it woul

be in Rhodesia. There is no Muzo

rewa-figure to give it the sura c

legitimacy it would need. It would

also mean arming the loss

whites, which would be taken b

SWAPO as a bona fide reason fo

calling in Cuban heip from neighboring Angola. Moreover, th

South Africans must be away

that an "internal settlement" at

strong demand at the United Na

tions for an economic embarg

egainst them. They may calculat

that the Europeans might or

pose such a move, but would th

United States? It is most doubt

ful, and on reflection, they mu

realize in a European-U.S. show

down on en issue of this kind th

ntrums of a man checkmater

Watch carefully, a deal is about

Botha's tantrums are

Onsted States would win

ranged by them would provoke

compromised generously. South Africa, too, must realize

So why the Boths walkout

seriously consider it.

keys in the lock" arrangement.

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Don't York meeting. Despite Botha's take the decision by Roelof angry departure, compromise in Botha, the South African foreign minister, to storm out of last weekend's discussions on Namubla too seriously.

The differences that remain between the South Africans, their guerrilla opponents, the Southwest Africa People's Oczanization. and the five Western foreign ministers who are refereeing the match, see not everwhelming. Compared with Rhodesia it is a pushover. If you are a betting man, take a bet that South Africa will be back in the ring before a month is out.

Unlike Rhodesia, Namibia dees nct have competing nationalist organizations The guerrillabacked political movement, the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), has a clear lead over its nivals. Moreover, Nomibia has only one ruler, South Africa. Rhodesia has two, a deposed legal ruler, Britain, and an filegal one running the show. Ian Smith The Hicelihood of a fast-escalating and dangerous war is high in Rhodesia, and presently low in Namebia. SWAPO does not have the military capacity of the Patriotic Front.

There is however, one similar-ity that is probably taken far too seriously. In both countries there is talk of an "internal settlement." In Rhodesia that would be an accord between Ian Smith, who has been running his illegal regime for 13 years, and the highly popular home-based na-tionalist leader, Bishop Muzorewa. But in Namibia, it would mean creating an Ian Smith type, for one does not yet properly exist, and also creating a black alterna-tive SWAPO, which would be even more difficult.

Indeed the relative straightforwardness of the problem has meant that the negotiations, until the Botha walkout, have fairly specialong. The South Africans. in one short year, have moved from blank refusal to consider independence for Namibia to a point where they are now pre-pared to allow SWAPO to contest elections to decide who would rule the new nation. In the pro-cess, the South Africans decided against a halfway house-type of government which would have given built-in veto to the 95,000 white settlers.

Not content with that, they installed in September a "benign resident dictator," Judge Marthinus Steyn, whose job has been to begin to dismentle some of the more unnleasant features of apartheid. He abolished the pass laws that controlled the movement of blacks from one part of the country to another, he repealed laws that probabited marriage and sexual relations beended the strictures on free speech and assembly. SWAPO, in turn, has moved

from its position of demanding that political power be handed over to it directly to the accept-It also accepted, in another meeting in New York last Ausust, that the interim administrator-general should be appointed by South Africa.

All this pointed toward more compromise at last weekend's New

further from the public and, like

Iran and Chile, may come to rest solely on force. The alternative

to this dismal prospect is e.

change of government to include the more representative

elements outside the party's

As the dominant external pow-

er there, the United States bears

and future development. One may hope that President Carter

would fuifill his campaign prom-

ises of reducing military supplies

and promoting human rights,

expecially in societies where

American power and interests

condition local developments. In North Africa, this implies re-

ducing rather than increasing

United States military sales. So

far Washington has been prome

to ignore violations of human

rights in its sphere of influence.

Instead, it has adopted a policy of militarization in North Africa,

where tensions are mounting be-

tween social classes as well as

sponsibility for Tunisla's past

narrow and frozen confines.

–Letters ––

to be done

Ministates in the UN I am glad that at the end o your profile of the Comoro is lands in your Jan- 31 edition, yo mentioned the island state a the 143d member of the UN. favor self-determination of peoples under colonial rule.

However, emancipation of such small states raises one vital question when you consider the fact that these states have tended to become beggars for their ow staple food. That question is inherent in Article 4, paragraph of the UN Charter. Is Comon Islands in a position to carry its financial obligation within the

The present plight of the Comore Islands may serve to bring the long shelved problem of the tates to the fore in the DN. What the UN gives with our hand, it takes away with the other. JOHN OSEI

Bokogoa, Italy.

The International Herald

Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will. not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the willer's complete address.

The confrontation between the Equal Ahmad is a Fellow of the government and the workers' federation marks a turning point. In the battle for succession to Institute for Policy Studies, in Washington, and Stuart Schaar

is associate projessor of Middle the alling 74-year-old President, East and North African history, the hard-line elements appear at Brooklyn College. They wrote this article for The New York now to have the upper hand. They have responded violently, d prominent labor leaders and threatened heavy sentences. But suppression will only intensify the conflict.

Repression

Few Tunisians will believe the charges or consider punishments just. The labor movement played a key role in Tunish's independence etruggle. Thereafter. it was the major force in steering the society in a progressive direction. It makes little sense to see Habib Achour, secretary general of the trade union, accused of subversion and extremism. Tunisians know him as Bourguiba's close associate since before independence, es a memher of the Destourism Socialist party's political bureau, and as a narliamentarian

By angmenting repression, the government will isolate itself

Chairman John Hay Whitney

Editor

Murray M. Weles

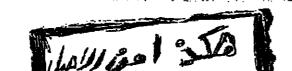
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Obituaries

Abraham Rattner, Painter, Printmaker, Tapestry Artist

Abraham Ratiner, 62, painter, in printmaker, tapestry designer and leacher, died yesterday of heart failure.

Mr. Rattner was one of the strongest colorists of his generation and one of the few surviving members of the Franco-American art world as it existed immediately after World War I. With his vivid and headlong mode of expression and his readiness to ettempt a great theme, no metter how daunting, he endeared himself to a large public starting in the 1940s.

He was born in Poughkeepsie N.Y. on July 8, 1895. At the age of 8, he was already making portraits of his Russian father and his Romanian mother. By the time he graduated from Poughkeepsie High School in 1912, he was a practiced draftsman.

After studying at George Washington University and the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, he went to the Pennsylvanis Academy in Philadelphia Two years' service with the 40th Engineers in France during World War I gave him a taste for

p_{Tambo} Russian Cites ··· 'Over-Reaction' to Downed Satellite

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 15 (UPI).—A Soviet astronomer has indicated that Russia will pay the costs involved in recovering the radioactive Cosmos-954 satelilte, which fell over northwest Canada Jan. 24

While accepting responsibility or the mishap, Soviet academidan Evgeniy Federov also told he United Nations yesterday that t should be more concerned "coout the dangers of radioactive collution posed by nuclear weapins than by "some small fragnent of a satellite falling here or here." Mr. Federov added that - he Russians first believed the atellite would come down over ilaska instead of Canada. ... Decrying what he said was

over-reaction" by both governnents and the media to the risk -- revolved Mr. Federov dismissed Swedish proposal for a mora-": orium on sending nuclear-powerd vehicles into space. "Some technical progress, ir Federov said.

S2 Million Spent

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (UPI).--Can-_ da has spent more than \$2 milon in operations to recover leces of Cosmos-954 but no irmal bill has been sent to the oviet Union, Defense Minister arney Danson said yesterday.

Lambodia Troops Are Said to Seize **io** More Thais

BANGKOK, Feb. 15 (Reuters). Cambodian troops kidnapped 50 hais yesterday after killing four arrons in an attack on an eastm border village, a Thai military ookesman said today.

... He said about 200 Cambodians -taged a predawn attack with eavy weapons on Baranach illage, in the Lahansai District I Buriram Province. A policean and three defenses voluners were killed and three efense volunteers were wounded The Cambodians abducted 50 illagers from an adjacent hamt, retreating after several hours I filghting with government rices, the spokesman said.

It was the second incident in ne last week in which large umbers of That villagers were aid to have been seized by Camodian troops About 300 Thais, mostly women

ad children were captured by combined force of Thai Commoist guerrillas and Cambod'an Micra last Thursday in Ubon atchethari Province, north of suriram, after a Communist atck on their village.

Security Is Tight 1t Asian Parley

BOWRAL, Australia, Feb. 15 AF).-Eleven Asian and Pacific ommonwealth leaders and the presentatives of a 12th today pened two days of informal iks in this small resort town fier arriving here yesterday om Sydney amid tight security. The town is co-host of the rst regional Commonwealth ecting. The troops, which had strolled the streets vesterday uring the leaders' arrival, had en pulled back sources said. it were still in the area. The curity followed a bomb blast onday that killed two persons itside the Sydney hotel in hich the leaders had been **i** hich

Attending the conference are .e presidents or prime ministers Bangladesh Australia, Fiji. idia, Malaysia Naurp, Papua ्राच्य Guinea, Singapore Sri inka. Tonga and Wesiern unba. New Zealand Prime Miner Rabert Muldcon returned mie vesterday and was repremed by two ministers.

-S. Postpones Atom Test YUCCA FLAT, Nov. F.5, 15 Pis.-Strang winds blowing toud Las Vegas today forced the transment of Energy to postthe its first animated maders of the year. The uniti-Hand that, ende-names fiftealical may be held temer-

NEW YORK Feb. 15 (NYT) - French life that he never lost After the armistice he returned to the Pennsylvania Academy and was awarded the Cresson Traveling Fellowship to Europe.

Until 1940, he spent a great part of his time in France. While living in Giverny, near Paris, he watched his neighbor Claude Monet at work on his famous paintings of lily ponds. man who never stopped learning, Mr. Rattner studied under Vormon at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, at the Ecole de la Grande Chaumière under the sculptor Bourdelle and at the Académie Ranson.

He exhibited his work at the Salon d'Automne, the Salon de Printemps, the Salon des Indépendants and elsewhere.

His first one-man show was held at the Galerie Bonjean in Paris in 1935. Like many another gifted painter, he was given his first one-man show in New York by the Julian Levy Gallery in

In 1940, Mr. Rattner returned to the United States when the German armies overran France. Not long after, he made a crosscountry journey with Henry Miller, of which the author later wrote a characteristically euphoric account.

His American career pursued a steady course, with many honors and appointments. He kept a studio in Paris to the end of his life, and in 1951 he was artist in residence at the American Academy in Rome. But fundamentally he was based in the United States from 1940 on.

In 1955, he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and At the end of the sixties, Mr.

Ratiner began yet another career, es a printmaker, and in 1970 a film called "The Long Prayer of Abraham Rattner," produced by David Ebin, was commissioned by

In his last years, Mr. Rattner continued to work with almost no diminution of energy. A book by his stepson Allen Leepa, published by Harry N. Abrams, Inc., gave a lively and comprehensive account of the artist's long

His work was represented in the Albright-Knox Gallery in Butfalo, the Baltimore Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington, the Metropolitan Museum, the Philadelphia Museum and many other public collections, including the Vatican Museum of Contemporary

-JOHN RUSSELL.

Giuseppe Pasquale EOLOGNA, Italy, Feb. 15 (AP) -Giuseppe Pasquale, 71, an who was for several years president of the Italian Soccer Federation, died at his Bologna home yesterday, his family announced today.

Willi Domgraf-Fassbender MUNICH, Feb. 15 (UPI).-Baritone Will Domgraf-Fassbender. 80, who was known for his interpretation of Mozart's works, died Monday, the Munich State Opera Company announced today.

Derisive Remark On Paris TV Sets Off Minor Storm

PARIS. Feb. 15 (UPI).—A minor political storm was brewing today after a prominent center-right leader used a derogatory term for Arabs in a National Assembly elections next n Communist party leader.

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, chairman of the Radical party, accused the Communists last night of treating French citizens

as "bougnoules."

"Lies, all lies," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said, rejecting the Communist program for the National Assembly elections, next month. "You are treating French citizens like bougnoules," he told Roland Leroy, his Communist adversary in the debate.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's apparently careless use of a derisive word for Arabs was condemned by Mr. Leroy as "unworthy... of a member of the French parliament."

Civic groups, both Algerian and French, criticized Mr. Servan-Schreiber and at least one of them threatened a court action. The incident was an indication of the growing tension among political leaders as the two-stage March, 12, 19 elections draw near. All recent opinion polls have pointed to a leftist victory.

Bid Made to Protect Sea-Water Crocodile

MADRAS, India, Feb. 15 (Reuters).-An international group of wild the life conservationists have called for a ban on commercial trade in the sea-water crocodile to save it from extinc-

The group, which has been meeting near here suggested that the gea-water crocodile found in India Bangladesh and Australia should be listed as an endangered species and its commercial sale prohibited.

Turks Seize Hashish

ISTANEUL, Pelo 15 (Reuters). -Turkish police verterday setted 450 million time (\$7.5 million) with of highlyh bound for Western Europe officials said. Three men were arrested, they





At discotheques, one wants to be noticed . . .

The Disco Dress-Exhibitionism Lives!

By Hebe Dorsey

DARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT).—The cocktail dress is out. The disco dress is in

Both styles came out of specific occasions. The prim and pretty, fairly uptight cocktail dress was a natural for what was a mostly static social function, where most of the action consisted in shifting one foot, then another, while trying to avoid spilling one's

The disco dress is the latest development in evening wear, already marked by social changes. As both the cocktail party and the big gala went on the wane, discotheques took over. With them came new music new

opposite of the grand evening dress. Its first quality is to be colorful because women, gyrating in the dark, want to be noticed. Also, since dancing has become a one-to-one, mostly exhibitionist act, the disco dress must move and swing about, which, again, does away with all efforts at

The second "must" of a disco dress is that it be comfortable. Getting into the act on the dance floor can prove livelier than a session at a gymnasium,

A specialist in disco dresses is. not surprisingly, Régine, whose nightlife has given her a con-siderable lead on the field. She was first to see the need for such dresses two years ago. She quickly made a deal with a French manufacturer and started producing her "Zoa,"

"ready-to-dance dresses." As she said: "In order to dance those modern dances, you don't

Spanish Newspaper Price MADRID, Feb. 15 (AP).-The price of Spanish daily newspapers went up yesterday from 15 pesetas to 18 pesetas (18 cents to 22 cents). It was the second newspaper price increase in six

want to be caught up in a car- fashions have not caught the full want an elaboraie. expensive dress because you'd be afraid to ruin It-which is enough to ruin your evening.

"Remember, one does move about all the time-and one does perspire. So, you've got to be comfortable, and be able to move your legs and your arms. Also, if you spill something on your dress, you should be able to say

Electronic Games Mark New Trend rhythm and new ways to dress. At U.S. Toy Fair The disco dress is basically the

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP).-The computer took over the playroom this week as the 75th annual American Toy Fair opened here with an array of electronic games and gadgets, many of them linked to science fiction themes. 'More toys are being introduc-ed for the entire family—higherpriced, larger toys, video games,"

> Board of the Toy Manufacturers of America, Inc. The science fic-tion theme is showing the most marked increase. "The average American family spent about \$88 per child on toys last year," Mr. Kent said. "This year," he added; "the figure will

said Abe Kent, chairman of the

be about \$95." Industry sales are up seven per cent from 1976 and total \$3.3 billion, according to the chairman. Video games, electronic target games, electronically controlled racing cars and electronic quiz games dominate the exhibit—a.

trend that industry leaders expect will continue as the impact of technology on everyday life Many of the electronics revolve around the theme of outer space, including Star War tie-ins and toys based on another outer space show due to appear on

much given to copying China in

anything else, seems to have

adopted the Chinese view of the

medical virtues of ginseng: Soviet

spacemen take along pieces of

ginseng root as a preventive against possible ailments. Mean-

while South Korea, a prolific

producer of ginseng, is pushing

an advertising campaign to sell

Nowadays Soviet Russia, not it abroad, for instance to Ameri-

elevision this spring.

can, (iron collar). You don't attention of other name designers. Right now, disco dresses are at their most interesting because they are mostly do-it-yourself affairs. The element of surprise is far greater than at any other given function where women tend to fall into the regular

One is never too sure what one is going to find at a discotheque these days. It might be heavily hobnailed, black Strangely enough, so far, disco leather blouson over a black silk dress a la punk. But that

> of crazy pants which are coming up very strong. Reckless, see-through outfits with lots of lace are also looming on the The final, and most important

is fast giving way to all sorts

requisite for a disco dress is that it not hang to the floor. Floorlength evening dresses are dead these days (and not only in dis-

business with disco fashions. An chscure establishment on unfashionable Boulevard de Beaumarchais, near the Place de la République, it looks more like a junky thrift shop, with all the rlothes piled up in stacks.

Wild and Vulgar

But the firm's designer, Colette Nivelle, has caught up with the wild, vulgar and costumey spirit of disco fashions. Her clothes come in a vast range of colors that are near-blinding under natural daylight -- electric blue. tiery red, gold-yellow and lots of filver and gold. Styles include three-tiered tulle skirts, sleek shiny overalls, satin-trimmed Tshirts satin jeans, all again in those circus colors.

The color combinations are glaring, the clothes are poorly sewn and not too well put together, but in the end it makes little difference, because do not cost much, which again

Royal Shakespeare Plans Hectic Season

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England Feb. 15 (UPI).-The Royal Shakespeare Company, consolidated its claim to be the world's largest and busiest theater company today by announcing 35 new productions during the rest

aters in London, two in Stratford and one-temporarily-in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.

nouncement said, a small touring company will be created, three productions will be televised and there will be one major production touring larger United Kingdom theaters.

and sometimes less so, the same

bait which has accounted for its

popularity in the Far East for

the last 4,000 years—its reputa-

tion as a cure-all (after all, the

generic name of Panax comes

from the same Greek roots which

give us "panacea") and especial-

(c) 1978 by Waverley Root:

ly as an aphrodisiac.

in William Shakespeare's hometown opens March 22, the earliest ever, and contains six Shakespeare plays—ending with "Antony and Cleopatra," directed by Peter Brook and with Glenda Jackson as Cleopatra. Last year's acclaimed "Henry

The RSC will occupy six the Quartet"-Shakespeare's four plays about Kings Henry V and VI-cpens the season at the Aldwych, the RSC's main London Besides that, a company antheater.

But the company is also taking over the Young Vic Theater for the Ian McKellen-Judi Dench "Hamlet," holding a second full season in its Barebones Warehouse theater, and occupying two commercial playhouses in Lon-Its season at its parent theater don's West End.

> One of those will hold the company's award-winning musical version of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," a two-year-old production which refuses to die. A summer, the company said.

French Style in Japan

TCKYO, Feb. 15 (UPI).-French ready-to-wear clothing and knitwear manufacturers will display their fell-winter collection later this month in a bid to promote their exports to Japan, the French Pashion Center in Tokyo reported this

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Ginseng's Magic Is Mighty but Its Taste Isn't Much

Since superstition has it that the

potency of ginseng is in direct ratio to the degree of its resem-

blance to a human being (and

so is the price that can be had for it), astute dealers have been

known to trim off any super-

numerary "limbs" to come closer

to the human model.

ain't a thing in the world it's good for, except to make money," a cynical American dealer in ginseng told Wayne King of The New York Times in 1975; and indeed ginseng is marginal as food, though mighty as magic. Ruling out drinks, I find it used as a food for nearfood) only (1) by persons who nibble its root, usually more for medicinal than gastronomic or dietetic reasons; (2) by Eucli Gibbons, an indomitable experiwith wild foods, who candied ginseng root and reported that it "was not at all bad to chew on"; and (3) by the Chinese inventors of squab soup with ginseng, the most striking characteristic of which is high

I am informed, at second hand, that it adds a faint licorice-like flavor to this dish, which sounds better than the taste of the virgin root as described by Mr. Gibbons in "Stalking the Healthful Herbs": "While it wasn't absolutely nauseating, I felt sure the Chinese didn't pay [high] prices merely to enjoy the taste. It was both bitter and sweet, with

would call it delicious." How high the price could be in China Mr. Gibbons also told "A perfect, unbroken, particularly human-shaped root of ginseng, cured to a clear translucency by a secret process known only to Chinese druggists, may bring as much as \$300 to \$400 an ounce in the Orient, said that is roughly ten times the world price of gold." This of course would be a Hope Diamond among ginseng roots, an exceptional piece commanding an exceptional price. At present the going price for run-of-the-mill

wild ginseng root is \$60 a pound. That ginseng is good for making money has been demonstrated in U.S. history a surprising number of times for a plant which is usually described as a native of Manchuria and Korea; but America has ginseng too-Panax quinquefolius or Aralia quinquejolia), while the Asiatic species is Panax schinseng. It is often reported (for instance by myself, before I learned better) that trade between America and China first opened in 1784 when the American-built Empress of China sailed into Canton with forty tons of U.S. ginseng in its hold: actually the sloop Hingham had sailed from Boston to Canton as early as 1773, carrying

55 tons of the same commodity. Many historians follow up the story of the Empress of China by going on to say that American ginseng disappointed the Chinese: it didn't pack the punch they wanted. The age-old Chi-

PARIS, Feb. 15 (IHT).—"There nese interest in ginseng is based on the theory that it can cure or prevent most of the ills which flesh is heir to, and specifically that it promotes male vigor. Found wanting in this respect, the story goes, its commerce languished. Trade records do not bear out this assertion.

> Ginseng has been continuousa commodity of American-Chinese commerce to this day. its biggest year having been 1862, when 622,761 pounds were shipper to the Far East (exactly one century later, in 1962, the exports amounted to only a little more than 100,000 pounds).

No Metal

Ginseng has been cultivated in the United States since 1870 or thereabouts, but connoisseurs are sniffish about cultivated ginseng which they consider inferior in taste and, more importantly, in between one-third and two-thirds of that of the wild root, Cultivation is also comparatively unattractive; it requires a great deal of hand labor and the observance various taboos—for instance. root should be eased out of the ground with wooden tools; contact with metal is believed to deplete its medicinal and mystical properties.

The Chinese would certainly concur. According to their ancient legends, ginseng appeared after summer lightning striking a mountain stream caused it to flare up in flames which assumed the shape of a man, while from its banks there burst forth a man-shaped root, a gift of heaven to cure all human ailments. Ginseng (jen-chan in one form of Chinese) means "manroot." The root is indeed usually forked, suggesting a pair of legs

Museum in U.K. Receives Award

STRASBOURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).-A British museum of industrial archaeology yesterday became the first winner of the European Museum of the Year Award set up last year under the auspices of the Council of

The Ironbridge Museum, an oper-air exhibition area which cludes the world's first from bridge-after which the town was named - and the furnace in which iron was first successfully smelted with coke, won \$6,000 and a bronze sculpture by Henry

The second prize of \$2,000 went to the council's newest member. Spain, for a center of contemporary art in Barcelone called the Jean Miro Foundation

worries. (Another good reason to call home.)

2. Your mother

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Why so many Canadian Club drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.

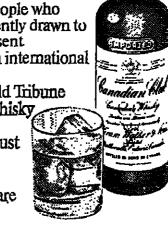
It's the smooth distinctive taste of Canadian Club that has made it a favourite around the world since 1858. And it's the Herald Tribune's

distinctively international style that makes it indispensable to businessmen and diplomats worldwide. It's no accident that people who

appreciate one are frequently drawn to the other. For both represent outstanding quality on an international One fourth of all Herald Tribune

readers have Canadian whisky in their homes right now. You can be sure it's not just any Canadian whisky. No wonder so many

Canadian Club drinkers are Herald Tribune readers...





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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

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المكردُ المقالالمِل

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Witteveen Says Expansion 'Urgent'

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ). other countries carry this load. Johannes Witteveen, managing ijrector of the International Montary Fund, asserted today that a stronger expansion of domestic demand in such countries as West Germany and Japan has become more "urgent" because of the appreciations in the currencies of these countries during the past

At the same time, Mr. Witteveen raised a question about whether the time may have come for the United States to assume a more direct burden in financing its large international pay-

that adjustments in exchange rates "should indeed go beyond while reducing imports of the what is needed to compensate for surplus nations, inflation differentials."

was encouraged by the actions taken recently by Japan to stimulate that country's domestic demand, but he did not mention West Germany in this same refer-

ments deficit, instead of having the IMF official said that ex-

W. German Economy Gains, Domestic Demand Is Cited

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—The West German economy showed a significant upswing in the fourth quarter of 1977, but the decisive factor was domestic, rather than foreign, demand, the Bundesbank said in its menthly report for February.

and third quarters, West Germany's gress national product showed a seasonally adjusted real rise of I per cent in the fourth quarter from the third quarter. As in the third quarter, it rose by a real 2 per cent from the like 1976 period, the report said.

pickup in domestic demand was a 7-per-cent rise in domestic criters to the machine manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter compared with the yearearlier period. The construction industry also registered a sizable increase in orders, partly as a result of the federal government's medium-term investment program, the report added.

Currently, there are definite signs of an improved investment climate, the Bundesbank said. It cited the effect of increased government spending in the second half plus favorable burrowing conditions as key factors in this

export sector remained under pressure from the rising value of the deutsche mark. The mark's revaluation has gone far relationships between Germany and its trading pastners justify,

From the German side, however, little can be done to change the situation, it said. "The German economy-through holding prices and costs stable—must adjust to current exchange rates, if it does not want to los employment and output capabili-

though the number of unemploy-ed increased sharply in the adjusted percentage of jobless fell to 4.4 per cent by the end of January, 1978, from 4.6 per cent in July, 1977.

Currency Reserves As a direct result of foreign exchange market turbulence in recent months, the Bundesbank's foreign currency reserves rose by 10 billion marks in the November-to-January period, the report said. To diminish the impact of this on the domestic money supply, the Bundesbank mopped up billion marks in liquidity during January through offering paper without redemption re-

quirements, it said. This measure, along with restrictions imposed in December on foreign purchase of German domestic securities, should curb the expansive effect of foreign inficus of capital on the damestic money supply in the future.

The central bank noted, however that if the cantral bank money supply continues to expand at the seasonally adjusted 15.5-per-cent annual rate posted in the November-to-January period the Bunderbank's 8-percent growth target for 1978 would be oversteepped.

Earnings Stagnant Another report today said that despite an expected pickup in ra'es, most German companies do not expect earnings to rise in

A survey conducted by the IFO

Options Exchange Lists 9 Firms

AMSTERDAM, Peb. 15 (AP-DJ).—The new European Options Exchange, to be opened here on April 4, has selected an initial list of nine options classes on shares of leading companies from the United States. Britain and the Netherlands

The companies are IBM. General Motors and Eastman Kodak, of the United States; British Petroleum Co., Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and another yet underclosed British concern, and Unilever NV, Philips Lamp and Royal Dutch Petroleum. of

the Netherlands. The initial list was kept short to better facilitate the opening of the exchange, which will be the first European venture in traded share options modelled on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, an exchange spokesman

Addressing a conference of out the needed additional de-economists in New York, Mr. Wit- mand expansion would bring teveen said that it is now clear international economic situation,

Referring to the countries with international payments surpluses,

Institute, one of Germany's leading research groups, said however, that investment should show a stight rice, a trend expected to

West Germany

Ranked Third

For Labor Cost

COLOGNE, Feb. 15 (AP-

DJ). — West German com-

panies rank third among

industrialized countries in

what they must spend in

labor costs, a study by the

German Economic Institute

With personnel expenses

averaging 18.92 marks an

hour, West Germany was be-

hind only Sweden, with costs

of 20.75 marks an hour, and

Belgium, with 19.16 marks, the

Next on the list were the

Netherlands (18.72 marks(the

United States (17.76), France

(12.23), Italy (11.83), Japan

According to IW, one of

Germany's leading research

terms of labor costs has

especially deteriorated against

its three largest competitors

-Prance, Italy and Britain-

since 1970. U.S. personnel

costs were 3 per cent below

those of Germany as recently

as 1975, and now are 6 per

(10.57) and Britain (8.09).

(IW) said today.

institute said.

continue into 1979. The overall rickup in sales should be more evenly distributed than was the C9E3 in 1977. After stagnating in the second In the manufacturing industry, socut had the companies surveyed reported higher cales in 1977 than in 1976, but nearly onefourth expect to post lower earn-

The most obvious sign of the

development. The central bank stressed however, that despite a relatively strong rise in foreign orders toward the end of the year, the beyond what price and cost

ties," the report said. The report said further that winter months, the seasonally-

W. German-U.S. Discord Is Deep, Italians Report

cent lower.

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).— Italian officials briefed over the past two days by U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Anthony Solomon say that the U.S.-West-German dispute over bossting German economic growth is deeper than officials of those two countries have declared pub-

The Halians, who wished to espect the "informal" nature of Mr. Solomon's visit and speak off the record, said that they had been told that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal had been tougher in his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt than had been thought.

In this, the Italians were mirroring remarks attributed in the weekly Die Welt to West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorii, to the effect that Mr. Blumenthal had said in strong terms that the Bonn government was not doing enough to speed up economic growth.

Both Mr. Blamenthal and Bonn spokesman Armin Gruenwald had played down the intensity of the

Mr. Solomon's position here, in his contacts with the ministers of the Treasury, finance and foreign trade and leading indus-trialists and benkers, was that this "locomotive" action by West Germany would be a big help for the Italians as well in getting a stagnant economy going again.

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The undersigned announces that the 70th Ordinary General Meet-ing of shareholders will be held in Kadoma City, Osska Prefec-ture in Japan, on February 20, 1978.

A notice of the meeting of Mat-sushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., will be available in Amster-

dam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and further at: Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie

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Amsterdam, 13th February, 1978,

mand expansion would bring about greater disequilibrium in the

"In these circumstances." he The IMP official said that he said, "a vicious circle of continuing currency appreciation and deflation could easily come about. The recent appreciations of the deutsche mark and the yen are to be welcomed from an international standpoint, but they must be supported by appropriate pol-icles on the demand side if early

> Mr. Witteveen added that this adjustment process should be done without "intensive and sometimes emotional debate," such as has been apparent recently. The issues, he said, should not become a source of friction between countries, but need to be analyzed and assessed "dispassionately."

and effective adjustment of the

external position is to come

U.S. Situation

Mr. Witteveen, who will be retiring this summer as head of the IMF, commented that a few remarks "are now in order" about the depreciation of the dollar and the U.S. balance of payments deficits. He said that the world is "faced painfully" with a ques-tion of how the U.S. international payments deficit should be fi-

For the United States, as the main reserve currency country, the "need" for financing is not as obvious as for other countries that have to obtain foreign exchange in order to be able to pay for their imports.

"But does this also eliminate the desirability of some deliberate financing of the U.S. deficit?" Mr. Witteveen asked

The United States, from time to time, has been urged by IMF officials and other governments to help finance its payments deficits by using official U.S. monetary

This was a highly controversial issue in 1971, just before the United States abandoned the par value system for currencies and stopped redeeming official dollar holding abroad in gold. If the United States does not

help to finance its international payments deficits, Mr. Witteveen noted, the extent of any depreciation of the dollar would be determined mainly by the foreign exchange intervention policies of other nations.

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 15-Toshio Doko,

president of Keidanren (federa-

tion of economic organizations)

says that a lack of confidence

among business leaders was de-

laying economic recovery in

business group would form its own "vision" for the next two or three

years to help restore "vitality and

confidence in enterprises," Mr. Doko told newsmen after a meet-ing with vice-presidents of Kei-

Mr. Doko did not mention it,

but the announcement, in effect,

represented a statement of the

business world's lack of confi-

dence in both Premier Takeo

Fukuda's stated goal of achiev-

ing a 7-per-cent real growth in fiscal 1978 (beginning April 1) and Mr. Fukuda's declaration

that real growth of close to 7

per cent would be achieved for

the following fiscal year, as well.

director of Keidanren, who met

newsmen with Mr. Doko, said

business leaders were fairly con-

fident that pump-priming mea-sures which the government has

been implementing for nearly

two years would begin to show

"But the business world still has no confidence as to what

effects around May or June.

Ford of U.K. Plans

£250 Million Outlay

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI) -

Ford Motor Co. plans to invest f250 million over the next five

Bridgend, south Wales.

Rikuzo Koto, senior managing

To combat it, the influential

Expansion Seen Ending Within Year

U.S. Business Is World's Gloomiest

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).-The greatest riddle facing the stock market, capital goods industries and Washington policymakers today concerns why, with the U.S. economy advancing more strongly than others, memployment improving and the almost universal forecast for continued expansion through 1978, the state of business confidence is so low in this country. The stock market itself, dragging along below the 800 level, is one measure of that lack of con-

Now a worldwide survey by the McGraw-Hill economics department throws new light on the gloomy business mood in the United States and what may lie behind it. The survey found that, among executives of leading corporations in 13 industrial countries, business confidence was next to lowest in the United States—only in Belgium was it lower.

The business mood was not exuberant anywhere, but the countries with relatively high confidence were Britain, West Germany, Italy, France, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The confidence index was based on corporate executives' answers to 11 questions covering their companies' sales outlook six months and 18 months ahead; the country's economic outlook over the short-term and 18 months ahead; the direction of the rate of inflation, short-term and long-term interest rates and profit margins, and the companies' relations with later and with

Positive answers to all 11 questions by all executives in a country would have given it a score of 100, negative answers to all questions a score of zero and "same" or "average" responses to all questions a score of 50.

The United States scored 43.2, or 7 points below the 13-country average of 50.2 The country-by-country comparisons cannot be taken too literally, as Douglas Greenwald, chief

economist of McGraw-Hill Publications, concedes. The high level of business confidence in Britain follows several years of slow growth or no growth, combined with very high inflation, and the survey points out that "Italian businessmen are relatively confident largely because economic conditions cannot get much worse."

Thus, when a British or Italian businessman says he expects more sales or less inflation, he is feeling only relatively better, like a person who stops sitting on a hot stove. Mr. Greenwald stresses that the index for each country should be regarded as "a relative, rather than absolute, measure."

A clearer picture of what accounts for the depressed state of business confidence in the United States emerges upon examination of the responses to particular questions. This country s low confidence rating was due largely to questices having to do with the 18-month business outlook, the rate of inflation in the next six months, the direction of both short-term and long-term interest rates six months ahead and current business-government relations.

The executives of 51 major U.S. companies who responded to the survey were relatively pessimistic about the 18-month outlook for the economy, with an index score of 37. On the short-term eco outlook, the score of U.S. executives was 59.5. This implies that most American businessmen. though recognizing that business is now getting better, expect a slackening or recession within the next year and a half.

Asked how they expected the rate of inflation to go in the next six months, the American executives scored 225, with most expecting infla-tion to worsen or remain at its present rate of approximately 6 per cent. The U.S. score of 22.5 compares with 96.5 in Britain, where inflation has been coming down, and 52 in West Germany, where the rate of price increase has stabilized at about 3.5 per cent.

On the outlook for short-term interest rates, U.S. businessmen scored 17.5, implying that most of them expect short-term rates to go higher in the next six months, which is considered bad news for the stock market. Their expectations on long-term rates were only slightly better, with the U.S. index registering 22.5 compared with 82.5 in Japan and 63 in West Germany.

What does the McGraw-Hill survey add up to? It shows that most American businessmen are convinced that the current economic expansion, now three years old, cannot last more than about

One Bank to Provide Funds

City of Paris Makes Euromarket Debut

According to the sources, one

By William F. Low BRUSSKIS, Feb. 15 (IHT) -The city of Paris is making its debut in the Euromarket, informed banking sources say, and is borrowing around \$20 million for

will happen next year or the year after," Mr. Koto said.

He cited a host of questions

about the future which, he said, had helped cause business lead-

ers to hold back on investment

plans, thus delaying full recovery

from the 1973 oil crisis. Among

them were whether the govern-

ment would carry out major tax

increases next year, and whether

public-works spending could be sustained next year with definit financing already underwriting 33 per cent of the government's budget.

Mr. Koto seid Keidamen's eco-

nomic research committee would

try to formulate by August, when

next year's government budget

requests are formed, a vision

based upon "what businessmen

themselves really feel" for in-

vestment, an outlook for supply

and demand of energy, what to

do with excessive production facilities in recessed industries,

and how to cope with changes

in Japan's "trade structure" like-

ly to happen as a result of Japan

opening its doors to more im-

In an indirect slap at the gov-ernment, Mr. Koto added: "This

will not be merely a calculation

based upon macro [overall] sta-

today with a group of leading Japanese businessmen to sign a

long-range trade agreement with

China, said he had been assured by Japan's minister of interna-

tional trade and energy that the

government would help finance

special refinery facilities needed

to facilitate the import of some

48.2 million metric tone of oil

Mr. Doko, who was to leave

In contrast to most Eurocredits, the Paris loan is not being syn-

Confidence Lack Said to Delay

Economic Recovery in Japan

reason why the credit is not being syndicated is that it pays a very low interest rate. Although not confirmed by Société Générale, the sources suggest the interest-rate margin starts at just dicated among a group of banks.

recorded in the present cycle. A ment, but the securities sources number of banks, both French said they believe the company and foreign, indicated that they would not agree to such a rate even for a prime credit risk like

Another two French credits are in the process of being ar-ranges at higher margins, the sources say. ELF is reportedly borrowing around \$50 million for a minimum of 5 years on a spread of 5/8 per cent, while the steel group GIS is raising \$50 million for 5 years at 1 3/8 per cent. This high rate reflects the lack of a state guarantee as well as the problems currently facing the

French steel industry. No more French loans are expected to be launched on the Euromarkets until after the forthcoming elections. Bankers say the situation is too uncertain to guarantee the success of credits for French names.

International bankers are divided over the impact that a win for the left would have on French credit ratings in the Euromarkets. Most bankers feel France would still remain a triple-A credit risk. but a minority believes French borrowers would be forced to pay

Japan Firm's Issue TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Renters).-Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. plans to make a dollar floating rate note issue in Europe, the first of its kind from

Earnings in Britain Rose 2% in Month LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ) .-

Average earnings of British work-ers in production industries and some services rose in December by 2 per cent-the third consecutive month - to - month increase, the Department of Employment

On a year-to-year basis, the rise in average earnings accelerated for the fourth straight month in December to 10.5 per centthe highest figure since last April and up from 10.3 per cent in

Instead the French bank Société a mon-bank Japanese corporate Générale is providing the funds borrower, informed securities itself.

They said the proposed issue. for an amount they were unable to disclose, is now unde consideration by the Ministry of Finance for inclusion in the list of second-quarter Japanese issues overseas. Senior officers of IHI were not

ch a spread marks the lowest immediately available for comsaid they believe the company wants to diversify its borrowing sources away from reliance on bank loans and is interested in taking on liabilities in dollars to

Stocks Close Lower In See-Saw Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (IET).-Stock traders, shrugging off a dividend boost by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., sent the market into its fifth straight decline today.

Sentiment improved a little at midsession when American Telephone announced it was raising its quarterly dividend to \$1.15 a share from \$1.05.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 761.69, down 3.47 points at a new closing low for the year. The previous 1978 clos-ing low was on Jan. 28, when it finished the session at 763.34. Prior to that session, the last time the index closer lower was on April 8, 1975, when it ended the day at 749.22.

About 825 issues showed losses today with about 485 higher. Volume totaled 20.17 million shares, compared with 20.47 million yesterday.

The market fell over a broad range in early trading after the coal operators rejected President Carter's call to resume coal con-tract negotiations with the coal miners union at the White House.

The industrial index rallied to a loss of only a fraction after the coal operators reversed themselves and agreed to resume negotiations. However, it fell off again in late trading.

Also aiding the market was a White House announcement that the coal industry agreed to resume labor contract talks with striking miners later today, Wall Street analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down more than 4 points prior to the ATT's dividend action, cut its loss in half, but resumed its downtrend in the final hour. Speeding the decline was a

government report that U.S. retail sales declined 3.1 per cent in January, the largest drop at least since 1967. Other factors bearing on the

market were investor doubts that Treasury Secretary Michael Blu-menthal's talks with West German leaders produced any results the analysts said. These doubts were reflected in the dollar's continued weakness in world currency markets.

The standout loser was Massey-Ferguson, dropping 2 1/8 to 9 5/8 in busy trading. The com-pany said it will omit dividends on its common and cumulative preferred shares for the current quarter in view of a preliminary estimated net loss of about \$38 million.

American Telephone, also active, gained 3/4 to 60 1/8 and

Stock Advisers' Fallibility Is Shown Up by a Computer

ZURICH. Feb. 15 (AP).—Investment advisers are not infal-lible, as most holders of stock have found out. A Swiss financial monthly, Bilanz, has resorted to its computer to find out just how fallible the advisers are and reports that the findings are "shameful" and "demythologized the banks."

Sample calculations as cited by Bilanz in its February

One million Swiss francs invested in a "blue chip" portfolio of stock in 10 leading international companies on a Swiss bank recommendation would have shrunk to 372,718 francs within 82 months. The computation includes proceeds from the sale of drawing rights and losses in real value as a result of a 49.7-per-cent Swiss inflation during the Jan. 1, 1971 to Oct. 31, 1977 period. "The dividends paid during the 82 months. totaling 167,495 francs, barely covered the taxes, bank charges and the bill of the tax consultant," commented Bilanz tronically.

• Three hundred thousands dollars invested six years ago in an American portfolio would have shrunk to \$235,000 by the end of 1977, assuming that every recommendation of the bank had been followed by a \$10,000 order. "Of 84 bank recommendations to buy, only 29 yielded a profit; of 50 "sell" tips, only 14 brought a plus," the monthly said.

• If the investor had "acted like grandfather" and kept the money in a Swiss savings book, the \$300,000, then 1.26 million francs, would have increased to 1.57 million francs, now more than \$780,000. If it had been put into fixed interest securities, the value would now be at 1.75 million francs or more than \$870,000.

The monthly said an analysis of past bank investment recommendations showed that advisers were "always late or too late in spotting trend changes." Summing up, its verdict was that even without resorting to professional advice, "the average investor is not likely to do worse if he relies on a bit of luck and common sense.

leader, was up 1,2 to 13 on persistent takeover rumors.

Among other losers, R.L. Burns fell 7.8 to 11 5/8. The company expects a substantial loss in the recond quarter because of the coal strike. Fibreboard, again omitting its dividend on common stock, was steady at 13 3/4.

On the bright side, Foster-Wheeler, considering a stock split, jumped 1 1/8 to 28 3/8. Prices finished lower on the

fell 0.21 to 123.46. Offshore Co. jumped 12 1/2 to 32 7.8. Southern Natural Resources, down 5/8 at 28 5/8 on the Big Board, proposed a statutory merger. Southern already owns 91 per cent of Offshore.

American Stock Exchange in

light trading. The Amex index

Dollar Rallies After Opening Sharply Down

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ),-The dollar, which opened sharply lower today in European foreign exchange dealings against the main Continental currencies, rebounded on profit-taking and short-covering and finished little changed on the day.

Apparently, many operators went short of dollars in the morning before the Bundesbank probably stepped in to give the U.S. fund a slight boost. Then, after profit-taking pushed the dollar up and the market grew more cautious, noting the New York Pederal Reserve's support actions late yesterday, the U.S. currency regained further ground. Shortcovering followed, dealers said.

There was no fresh news affecting the dollar specifically, dealers said.

In Paris, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said the franc "isn't sick because of the economy." He cited political reasons and congratulated Prime Minister Raymond Barre on the "rapidity and efficacity" of the measures he had taken to protect the French currency.

The French franc firmed against several major currencies following the news and forward discounts narrowed, indicating a firmer underlying trend for the centimes on the day at 4.8438

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar firmed 7 points at 2.0857 marks. It lost 10 points against the Swiss franc at 1.9190 francs. The U.S. unit was steady

against the yen at 240.65 yen ver sus 240.63 yen late yesterday. The pound came under some early "professional selling" pressure reaching a low of \$1,9240. It. later rebounded to \$1.9344, down 16 points on the day.

Italian Payments Surplus Widens

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).-Raly posted a balance of payments surplus of 558 billion lire in January, the Bank of Italy re-ported today, based on provisionat figures.
Part of the surplus was due,

the central bank said, to 225 bil-Hon lire in loans taken abroad. The January surplus was an improvement from that of 322 billion lire posted in December and the deficit of 42.6 billion

registered in January, 1977. For all of 1977, Italy had a provisional surplus of 2,044 bilion lire, net of loan repayments of 350 billion, compared with a deficit in 1976 of 1,028 billion.

Swedish Jobless Rate

STCOKHOLM, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Swedish unemployment totaled 110,000 persons, or 2.6 per cent of the labor force, in January, up from 77,000 in December and from 95,000 a year earlier,

the Ministry of Labor announced,

We are pleased to announce the following appointments:

> HANS BÖLSTERLI Manager-Geneva Office

MARC HOVELACQUE Institutional Sales-France



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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 11 to March 5, 1978.

BADRUTT'S PALACE SAINT-MORITZ

years on major improvements to from China between 1978 and its British plants, a spokesman for the company said today. 1982. Oil from China has a heavy wax content which most This is on top of £180 million of the present refineries in Japan already earmarked for the new are not equipped to handle. engine plant now being built at @ Los Angeles Times.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 9th, 1978.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

Toronto Stocks

Tokyo Exchange

Market Summary

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg
Ind 763.00 763.00 799.32 761.69 3.7

Tm 207.29 205.1 204.81 205.57 - 2.3

Util 104.40 104.80 103.97 103.96 0.37

Sik 267.55 268.84 265.30 264.39 1.44

Standard & Poor

NYSE Index

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Actives

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Alkdart Ind
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FlyOla Oil
HouOily
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Stock sales year ago
Arrarican Stock Index
High Low
: 24.69 173.51

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193,780 8% - %
86,600 2% + %
15,206 8% - %
65,309 28% - %
65,309 1% 1-3-16
53,280 28% - %
65,309 18% + 1%
44,600 18% + 1%
42,600 27% + 13%
2,403,600
2,830,600

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Montreal Stocks

Total sales 371,526 shares.

International Stock Indexes

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NA 342,00 84.60 84.60 87.74 85.07 151.38 147.81 457.30 458.10 324.82 213.10 61.91 55.43 881.0 82.40 479.43 461.66 385.62 364.04 15156.30 4887.91 tot Old.

CO-OP INVESTMENT BANKERS 8401 Conn. Ave. 700 hington, D.C. 20015 U.S.A. (301) 652-2996. Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 15

Ch'ge
- 12 Month — Stock Sts. 3 p.m. Prev
High, Low Div In's Ytd. P/E 180s. High Low Quot Clase

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Sales: 5.848

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Mair 3.850 91.25 88.59

May 117.75 120.75 117.30

Nov 111.50 13.95 119.50

Jan 92.00 94.50 97.35

May 88.88 90.40 88.80

Sales: 2,800.

b-bid.

Maine ROUND WHITE P. 50,000 lbs.1 cents per lb.

Mar 4.90 4.20 3.75

May 4.77 4.75 4.20

May 4.70 4.75 4.20

May 4.70 4.75 4.20

May 4.70 4.75 4.50

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May 5.60 56.95

May 55.60 56.95

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Oct 59.15 98.45

Oct 59.15 98.45

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May 4.

Wednesday's

New Highs and Lows

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Inf Paper
InfTelTel
KerrMcGLTV Corp
Lear Siegler
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ZURICH, Feb. 15 (Reuters).-

NL Ind
Pac Powl:
Pacher
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Potlatch
PubSvc Col
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Signode Cp
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London Metals Market

London Commodities

Paris Commodities COCOA Mar 1,435 I May 1,416 I Jul — Sep 1,410 I Dec 1,350 Mer — 154 lots o f10 tons.

European Markets DCal Currencies)

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Zurich Swiss Bank Rate Major Swiss banks will cut the rate of interest paid on savings deposits by one-half a parcentage

U.S. Commodity Prices

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks Piedavt
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300 Con Bidg
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500 Con Fardy
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2501 Dic PBT is pleased to announce that Jeffrey Mosseri has joined our firm as Vice President - International 1 BATTERY PARK PLAZA . NEW YORK, N. Y. 19004 . (212) 346-7950 Prescott, Ball & Turben

European Gold Markets February 15, 1978

Gold Options

3,75-4,75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Open Close 178.55 178.60 178.875 178.875 187.96 186.99

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ARAB BANKING DIRECTORY

ملا اعق الالمِل

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	Divisivest 874-84	97/92	rara		1004	1014	: ILS.E. 614-89	93 841/2	941/2	11
		10014	97	1 m 1 m 4 m	9614	97'4	TT 44.97		86V2	į į
	COROCO 8-66		10174	SaabScania 813-89	931/2	941/2	Jusco 6-92	76¥2	781/2	ı
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	ECS (%-8)	7614 1071/2	300 les	Shell 7/5-87	96	97	MorganJP 4%-87	94	107% i	ŧ.
	. = C4 834 63	96%	97	Singer 8%-82	1001/2		Nabisco 54-88	74 160	102	1
· 🛰 [11]	EIB 64-63	991/2	MODIA	St Ind 876-88	10214	193 .	(Charges III 424.63	1111/2	11314	Ĺ
	E18 6-64	7772 97	98	Sweden 814-87	9574	9674	PenneyJC 412-8.	75%	77%	Ĺ
	E/B 84-92	9814	9514	SwedStCo 734-82	97			96%	981/4	1
	Elf Aceult 813-85	9614		Tea/41.3 79/ 87	9274	9314	R.C.A. 5-88	231/2 24/23	851/2	1
	EAL 944-09	981	9914	Textron 744-87	95	76	Ravion 446-83	121	123	1
	Ericason 61/2-89	94	97	Transocean 8-66	108	101	Revion 44-87	106	109	į.
	Essa 8-86 nov	100Vs	16114	Transocean 712-87	98.	77	Sporty ALLES	82Va	841/5	1
	Eurofima 6V2-83	9994	10034	UnGil 71/2-87	97-4	70.75	South: 44-87	77	79	1
	Flat 8-82	95	9536	i Utah 8-87	9874	77 14	Texaco 41/2-88	77	79	1
	First-Chic 7-80	9814		1Umanaan 736.27	931/2	941/2	UB\$ 41/2-87	14912	15114	1
	Zataverken 81/2-8	87 9434	957/2	Volvo (Mar) B-87	92%	93%	Un Carb 44-82	97	93	1
	Sould 944-83	1021/2	103Vz	Convertible	Bon	-Ta	WarnLamb 493-87	801/2	821/2	1
	SulfWestn Blu-84	9894	7914	·			WarnLamb 414-88	731/2	751/2	Ĺ
	187mmersley 81/2	HB 97%L		Amexco 414-87	80V2	821/2	Xerex 5-88	79	80	t
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	.U.Oversees 9-8		101	Beecham 6-4-92	.98	99				ı
	Cidde W 812-85	9714			1071/2	10715	Med.		Conv	1
	Cockums 8-83	76	99		100	102	Yesterday 99.73		1	1
	Wanifeba 8%-63	1001/2	101Y2	BroadHale 474-87	76	76	l Previous 99.76	93.79	,	4

Currency Rates

February 15, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.71875.

Excudo: 40.25% Israeli &: 15.35; Pessia: 80.625; Schilling: 14.305; Sw. trons: 4.6535; Yen: 240.55; Norw. arone: 5.4395; Belgian financial franc: 32.455; Hong Kong \$: 4.6150; Singapore \$: 2.3250; 1 Canadish \$: 0.88655 U.S. \$.

ic. Commercial tranc (*) Units of 100 (a) Units of 1.000 (y) Units of 10.000



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Weekly not asset value

on February 13, 1978 Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$43.20

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$31.49

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EUROPE

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Essential requirements for this position are:

e a degree in law,

- extensive practical knowledge of the laws in the various European countries, specifically in the commercial contracts field,
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 e fluency in English and at least one other language, preferably German.

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dont le rôle serait de maintenir un lieu opérationnel permanent avec le centre de traitement aux U.S.A.

Ce poste pourrait convenir à une personne d'environ

• parlant parfaitement l'anglais.

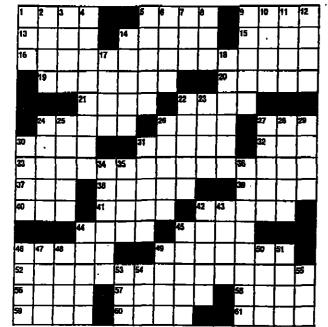
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CROSSWORD_By Eugene T. Maleska N



ACROSS Balkan bigwig

- Equine's pride 9 Pit or well 13 Man from Jidda
- 14 Frazzi fellow 15 Diva's forte 16 Actress invoived with
- Abigail's man 19 Large cared 20 Gentleman's
- gentleman 21 Part of Harvard 22 Author Harte 24 Capter and single-foot
- 26 Show scorn 27 Old saying 30 Choir singe 31 Civil War 32 Collection
- 33 Actor having connections with a singe 37 Finnish port 38 Cancel
- 40 Thing, in law 41 Draws 42 Macduff, e.g.

DUBLIN.

EDINBURGI...

FLORENCE...

FRANKFURT...

GENEVA...

HELSINKI....

HELSINKI BISTANBUL S
LAS PALMAS S
LISEON 14
LONDON 2
LOS ANGELES 10

WEATHER

- 44 Coagulates 45 Form of fuel 46 Take the
- (preside) 49 Toothed 52 Novelist tied up with winner over Clay 56 Huffy
- 57 Plant part 58 Female friend in France 59 What a tug 60 London art
- galiery 61 Incline DOWN
- 1 Mahal 2 Garden bloom 3 Namaliye 4 Sacrifice Kind of suit Stretford's
- stream 7 Biblical book: Abbr. 8 Water bird 9 Top Cairene
- 10 Red river 11 Jester 12 All our yesterdays 14 Porker pads

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\$8.66 \$1.916.19 \$26.03

\$9.42 \$8.93 \$135.33 \$75.33 \$21.44° \$5.13 \$7.23 \$7.23 \$21.29 \$54.81 \$27.81 \$10.59 \$26.52 \$26.52 \$25.52 \$21.91

\$41.60 \$9.75 \$0.96 \$3.19 \$13.79 \$5.68°

\$5.15* \$54.20 \$24.22 LP1.959 LP847

\$9.51 \$31.49 \$43.20 \$25.94

(w) Luxfund
(m) MAGNUM Pund Ltd.
(d) Mediclanum Sel. Pund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Pund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Pund
(w) Nipon Pund.
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(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd.

(v) NA.M.F.
(d) Putham Intern'i Fund...
(d) Renta Fund...
(d) Sele Triat Fund...
(iv) Samura: Portfolio....
Share Realty N V
Share International N V
(v) Shaff Special Fund...
(iv) Soros Fund.....

(w) Talent Global Fund (w) Tokyo Pac. Bold (Sea (w) Tokyo Pac Bold N V (w) Transpacific Fund

PIP YOU SEE

THAT STATUE

THE GENERAL

MADE OF

HIMSELF?

- 17 Cut 18 Unwilling 22 Skanting edge 23 Check 24 Light bolb 25 One of a Dumas trio
- 26 Two-faced god 27 Fine febric 28 Electrical terrobel 29 Liose farce 30 Not in harmony 31 Force units
- 34 Wet or Wishyweshy 35 Indigo source 36 "Oh. — was Mary" 42 Succinct
- 43 Listen! 44 Enchroles 45 Contemporary of the Bard 46 I.O.U. 47 Villain's aciversary
- 48 Again 49 X-rated meterial 50 Heavy volume 51 English essa vist 53 Thry bit

54 Hollywood name 55 Understanding

2	,	
MADRID 6	43	Rain
MIAMI	66	Clear
MILAN 2	35	Cloudy
MONTREAL 32	-25	Cleady
MOSCOW	16	Snow
MUNICH1	=	Clendy
NEW YORK	35 50	Clest
NICE19 OSLO15	~	Clear
	25	Smow
PRAGUE —:	38	Cloudy
ROME 5		Clear
SOFIA		Cloudy
STOCKHOLM12	10	Clear
TERRAN	_	Onevallable
TEL AVIV 29	84	Cloudy
TONIS 11	52	Rain
VIENNA	30	Cleady
WABSAW —\$	25	Snow
WASHINGTON. 3	38	Cont
Zurich —I	30	Clendy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT February 15, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss tands whose quotes are based on more prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily: (w)—weekly: (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—tregularly:

	IHT. (d)-dally; (w)-weekly; (m)	contbly; (r)—regularly; (!)—(rreg
	SANE JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	Other Funds
	- (d) Baerboad SP754.15 - (d) Combar SP675 - (d) Grober SP543 - (d) Stockbar SP589	(w) Alexander Fund
	BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE: - (d) CSF Fund	(d) Capital Rentinvest (d) Caribico Growth Fund (w) Citadel Fund (m) Clevellano Offshore Fd (w) Cauvert Fd int A Certa (w) Couvert Fd Int B Certa (d) Convert Bono Fd.N.Y
	- (w) Capital Inv	rw. D.G.C (d) Doller Fund (ex-divid). (a) Dreyfus Fund Int'l (d) Dreyfus Intercontinent
	(d) Actions Buisses 8F302.26 (d) Canssec SF303 (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF303 (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'i SF303 (d) Energie-Valor SF303 (d) Energie-Valor SF303 (d) Europa-Valor SF117.73	(d) Europe Obligations (w) First Eagle Fund (w) First Intern" Fri (d) First Nat'l Gily Fund (w) Fonseler Issue Pr (d) Formula Selection Fri (d) Formula Selection Fri (d) Franki, Trust Interzins. D (d) Fund of N.Y (grdivid.) (w) Funure Amstralia Fri (w) Funure Amstralia Fri (w) Funure Amstralia Fri
	DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT: — (d) Concentra	(W) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l (W) Haussmann Rides N.V - st
	FIDELITY (HERMODA): — (w) Fidelity Amer. Asseta \$20.11* — (u) Fidelity Int? Fund \$18.45* — (w) Fidelity Facific Fund \$39.70* (w) Fidelity World Fund \$39.70* G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	(d) Icotund (d) Interfund S.A (d) Interfund S.A (w) Intermarket Fund (r) Intermarket Fund (r) Intermarket Fund (r) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) (f) Int'l Securities Fund (r) Int'l Securities Fund (d) Italiamerkes S.A. Fund
	- (W) Berry Pac Fd Ltd \$38.26 - (W) G.T Dollar Fund \$6.44 JARDINE FLEMING: - (r) Jardine Japan Fund \$49.77 - (r) Jard Sth-East Asia \$11.79 LLOYDS INT MGT cp (79 GENEVA 1)	(r) Raiforume inti Pg S.A 12) Japan Grewth Fund (d) Japan Selection Fund (w) Japan Featile Fund (d) EB income Fund (d) EB income Fund (d) Eleinwort Benson int F (w) Eleinwort Bens Jap F (i) Leverage Cap Hold (w) Lawfund
1	-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SP321	(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.

- (w) G.T Dollar Find JARDINE FLEMING: — (r) Jardine Japan Punc — (r) Jard Sth-East Asia LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11 -+ (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth -+ (w) Lloyds Int'l Income PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V) SOFID GROUPE GENEVA: - (r) Parion Sw. R. Est. . - (r) Securaviss SWISS BANK CORP.: SF325.50 SF31 SF359 SF247 SF73 SF74.63

UNION BANE OF SWITZERLAND - td) Amea US Sh
- td) Bond Invest
- td) Convert-Invest
- td) Convert-Invest
- td) Furni Europe Sh
- td) Fonds SwLS Sh
- td) Globureet
- td) Pacific Invest
- td) Remetac-Invest SP2 SF63 21 SF68 21 SF103 76 SF103 76 SF31 SF136 SF136 SF136 SF136 SF136

DM - Deutache Mark: "- ExDividend, (- New. NA - Not available; BF - Belgian francs: LF - Luxemourg francs; SF - Swins francs: - Offer prices, a - Asked; b - Bid Change P V SiD to SI per unit. S S - Stock Split. "Ex RTS "S"-Suspended. NC - Not communicated: e-Redshap price. UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt - (d) Atlanticlends - (d) Europajonds - (d) Unifonds

I'M SORRY, MA'AM...I wasn't paying attention T re Sympleste, Inc.

INTIMIDATION ?

BOSS, I KNOW

ENERGY, BUT IT'S

FREEZING IN HERE!

YOU'RE TRYING TO SAVE

I ACCIDENTALLY STEPPED on a bug on My way to school today WHAT IS





INTIMIDATION IS NAME DROPPING IN FRONT OF SOME POOR INADEQUATE SLOB. 28

IMPORTANT? WHAT

A PUMB QUESTION







BY THE WAY, DID YOU HAPPEN

TO PASS CHARLIE BRONSON

ON YOUR WAY UP?





IM SORRY,

> MY

HURRY, SHERIFF,

THIS WAY!

HE HAS TO COME

NOT MY

MOTHER!

BUT YOU'RE

FOR SOMEONE WHO

WASN'T EVEN INTERESTED

IN GOING OUT TONIGHT, YOU SURE DIDN'T THINK

ABOUT GETTING HOME!

I WAS WORRIED TO

a reception

COMMITTEE

GETS READY.

YEAH. WHY DOES

STATUE? WHAT

MAKES HIM SO

IMPORTANT?

HE RATE A





WOULD I WASTEMY TIME

TELLING YOU IF IT WAS

ANYONE ELSE?

HEY, BILLY BOY, LET'S SPLIT---WHILE WE STILL CAN! BESIDES, WE'LL BE STARTING FOR WORK

IN ABOUT THREE HOURS

TT FROM NOW!











Unacramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form **ESTAC** How beautiful! LEXFAN WHAT HE SHOWED WHEN HE GOT HIS NEW TEETH. VORCLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Answer here: 4

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAUVE CROWN DEPUTY ASTRAY Answer: What no golfer would take lying down - A STANCE

Registered as a unsuperer at the Poel Office Printed in Greek Britain





"NAH JOEY. I DIDN'T CATCH THE COLD IT CAUGHT ME!

BOOKS.

JUST AND UNJUST WARS

A Moral Argument With Historical Illustrations By Michael Walzer. Basic Books. 361 pp. \$15.00.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

temptation is the greatest tres-

To do the right deed for the wrong reason

LMOST all wars from times A past to Vietnam began with some very good reason in the minds of kings and prime ministers, presidents and foreign secretaries. Certainly this century's great wars were not fought by mercenaries but by men who. in varying degrees, as enlistees or draftees, were willing to pick up the gun, convinced or persuaded about the righteousness of a cause. Only later-after the casualties would the cause and the conduct of the war come into

Michael Walzer, professor of government at Harvard, has undertaken a vast and valuable subject in "Just and Unjust Wars." His is the kind of calm and yet impassioned moral reasoming that could be written only when the guns are temporarily silenced, when countries are no longer divided between aggressors and defenders or persons under fire as hawks or doves. Even if there are just and unjust (or good and bad) wars, the author posits the obvious—war and concludes with the mevitable: There is no substitute for peace in the nuclear age.

The war in Vietnam, with its free-fire zones and wide-scale killing of civilians, dropping of more bombs by B-52s than in all the theaters during World War II and the contrast with the moti-vations of the war against Nazi Germany, inspired this thoughtprovoking work.

"It was a matter of great importance to all of us in the American anti-war movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s that we found a moral doctrine ready at hand," the author writes. "When we talked about aggression and neutrality, the rights of prisoners of war and civilians, atrocities and war crimes, we were drawing upon the work of many generations of men and women, most of whom we had never heard of." But "Just and Unjust Wars"

is not merely a moral argument against the Vietnam war but an openly reasoned examination of the known and acceptable rules of war; of the questionable behavior of the Allied as well as Axis and other postwar powers; of war conventions and rights of civilians and guerrillas; of reprisals and terrorism; of criminality and legal responsibility. It is, too, a historical and even literary work. Cases for the moral argument against misconduct

to the Franco-Prussian War, the Spanish-American War, Korea, Sangladesh, the Irish Republican Army, the Stern Gang, the Brit-ish bombing of cities in Germany and the two American atom bombs dropped on Japan. The obvious cases are here—the deliberate killing of civilians at My Lai-but there are surprising new interpretations about command responsibility and how high up it should go. There were few more revered

American generals than Omar Bradley during World War II. He had been tapped by Ernie Pyle to be "the G.I.'s general," without the bluster and Teutonic style of George S. Patton jr. Yet the author recalls the time in 1944 When Bradley, breaking out of the Normandy beachhead, or-



IN "Murder in the Cathedral," dered the "carpet bombing" of T. S. Eliot wrote: The last an area where large numbers of French civilians still lived. Gen Bradley himself raised the moral issue in his postwar autobice. raphy.

The author questions this battlefield decision, suggesting the possibility of alternatives warning the civilian population redirecting the attack through less-populated areas, using artillery or paratroopers. "However many civillans died. it cannot be said that their deaths were intentional," Walzer says. "On the other hand, unless Bradley work ed his way through the sort; of possibilities I have listed, it also cannot be said that he in tended not to kill them. This is professorial star-gazing, bearing no relationship to the heat an hatred of actual battle.

I cite the Bradley case, which a less obvious example that the heavy bombings of South east Asia, to show that the au thor permits the reader to join him in theorizing. And, in the ory-depending on whose side you are on or who wins the las battle-Walzer is sound when h writes, "One can blame com manders who don't make mini mal efforts [to avoid killing a vilians], even if one doesn't know exactly what a maximum effor would entail."

"Just and Unjust Wars" in cludes many rich sections or when a nation can defend itself against aggression, and to wha degree; when killing measure can be taken by people to figh for freedom, including when he man liberties are drasticali curtailed; when war is a crim and when the rights of civilian are interfered with; why then must be rules and convention of war even in "civilized" soc eties that wage war.

Herbert Mitgang is on the sta of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

This first is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughouthe United States. Weeks are not nece sarily consecutive.

John Le Carre

win Shaw 12 The Book of Merlyn, by

gant 14 Delta of Venos, by Amais Nin ,... 15 KG 200, by J.D. Gilman and John Clive MONFICTION

Edwardian Ledy, by
Holden

8 My Mother-My Belf, by
Nancy Friday

9 Looking Out For Wumber
One, by Robert J. Ringer.
10 Inner Saling, by W. Timothy Callwey and Robert
Kriegel

Kriegei

11 Essays of E.B. White, by
E.B. White

12 The Book of Lists, by
Devid Wallschinsky, Inving Wallace and Amy
Wallace

Wallace
13 The Woman's Dress For
Success Book, by John
Molloy
4 Arnold: The Education Of
A Body Builder, by Arnold
Schwarzenschaft

BRIDGE

South landed in eix clubs after opening with a strong artificial bid of two clubs and receiving a positive response. Lacking an entry to the dummy, it might appear that he was headed for

West made the normal lead of a heart, giving South some help. He passed the spade ace and made the speciacular play of the club jack at the third trick. East happily won with the queen, which was just what declarer wanted. He won the heart return, entered durinny with a club lead to the 10 and was able to discard all his diamond losers on the spades because the defender with the last frump had to follow the four rounds of spades.

As it happened, it would not have helped East to refuse to take his chib queen for he would have been subjected to an end-play. One way would be for declarer to draw trumps, each the heart eoe and lead a diamond. Another way, and more dramatic. would be to cash the heart ace and club ace and lead a small club, giving East his trump queen after all, but forcing a helpful

At double dummy the slam can always be made, but in practice the defense would surely

have prevailed if West had led a black suit. After a trump lead for example, South could cless trumps, cash the space acc and play the ace and queen of heart for an end-play against East... And after a spade lead he coulead the club jack and process similarly. But in practice of declarer would play in such fushion. Instead, he would it? to reach the dummy by playing dismonds, and would feil.

NORTH

By Alan Truscot

♠KQJ109 Ø1063 **♦ Q94 #102** WEST (D) 486532 ♥987542 **♥KJ** ¢865 +Q96 **SOUTH** QA9

0 A 1072 **4**AKJ873 Both sides were vulnerable. The bid; ding: West

Pass 2 🍁 Pass Pass 3N.T. 5**♣** Pass Pass Pass West led the heart muc.

ability to split a defense with a

perceptive through pass, he is

indeed a better player than some

on the national team. But for

Charlie George you can also read

Alan Hudson of Arsenal, Stan

Bowles of Queens Park Rangers

and Tony Currie of Leeds United.

All three are exceptionally gifted;

each has to prove he is willing

and temperamentally able to ilt

into a team and to perform con-

Alas, Currie, who will play on

England's B team next week.

doesn't often combine with his

skill a willingness to run as

hard as seccer demands, while

George. Bowles and Hudson flutter between scintillating

sporadic form and downright in-

effectiveness. And the latter spells are all too often accom-

panied by newspaper confessions of drink disaffection, women or

just plain outrage at having

their precious talents sometimes

buildly marked cut of the play.

no place for the brilliant individ-

ual in "robot-like" teams—or is

it they who lack the spunk to

Is there, as these players claim,

sistently.

Ali Has Top Weight Advantage of His Career

Muhammad Ali delivering his wisdom to newsmen.

How the Fighters Measure Up.

Spinks

197 1/4 lb (89.47 kg)

6ft. 1 1/2 in (1.86 m)

40 1/2 in (102 tm.)

15 1/2 in (39 cm)

32 1/4 in (82 cm)

15 1/2 in (39 cm)

12 1/2 in (31 cm)

9 1/2 in: (24 cm)

in (1.93 m)

in (106 cm)

in (30 cm)

in (60 cm)

kni (17 cmn.)

(43 cm.)

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The prefight physical m

ments of champion Muhammad Alli and challenger Leon Spinks:

chest (normal)

chest (expanded)

Leon Spinks scowls as his weight is registered.

Yankee Rookies Make Pitches

By Michael Katz

he can throw a baseball again at sun before again rising to Syra-

lockers.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fig., said he could pitch in the big

leagues this year.
"I've pitched against a lot of

guys in the minors who have gone up and I was able to get

them out," he said. He is a 6-foot 5-inch 220-

pound former captain of the Dartmouth basketball team,

though he was not on the team

when he was captain. He sign-

ed a Yankee contract after his

junior season and thus lost his

last year of college eligibility. Tendonitis, this time in his

elbow, hurt him in 1975, his first

professional season, but he still

managed to go from Class A to

Triple A. In 1976 he divided his time between West Haven (Dou-

ble A) and Syracuse, but then,

in the fall Instructional League, was struck by the tendonitis in

his shoulder. He didn't take the mound last year until April

15. He worked 2 1/2 months

under Sammy Ellis, a pitching

instructor here, in the Florida

"There are a lot of question

"I know I'm a question

marks among those names," said

Beattle, pointing to the empty

mark also, but there are always

breaks — someone gets hurt, someone gets traded. I realize

if there are no trades coming

up, the Yankees can't afford to

send an Andy Messersmith to

Triple A, but I just think some-

thing's going to break. And if

I get traded, that is fine, not

that I'm asking to be traded. I

just want to be in the big

leagues, and if it's in pinstripes.

He has noticed that he's mov-

ing up in the Yankees world-

Last spring he was given the

last locker in the row. Now he

"My big thing is working my

way up Millionaires' Row," he

Walker Quits Hospital

HAMILTON, New Zealand. Feb. 15 Reuters: John Wal-

ker, 24, who holds the world

record for the mile, has left a

hospital where doctors operated

iast week to relieve muscle

has the seventh from the end.

that's fine, too."

Beattle also worked 10 minutes pressures that caused cramps in

To Enter Millionaires' Row

Feb. 15 (NYT).—The names over the lockers in Fort Lauder-

dale Stadium tell Jim Beattle

all he needs to know about his

chances of making the New

York Yankees' pitching staff

Figueroa, Guidry, Tidrow, Lyle, Gossage, Eastwick

for a 23-year-old pitcher with 34 games of Triple A minor-

league experience in three sea-

sons, who is coming back from a

shoulder injury. Beattle graduated from Dart-

mouth in 3 1/3 years. He's smart

enough to know that he'll

probably be returning to Syra-

cuse, the Yanks' Triple A farm

team. Syracuse, he said, "is a good town for reading books."

Beattie is also smart enough

to know that even if his right

shoulder has completely recover-

ed from tendonitis and even if

had better not—at least not yet,

after a winter of working in a

warehouse in Southport, Maine.

He is one pitching prospect the

Yankees don't want to rush,

which is why they brought him

to camp early while established

players are still enjoying bliz-

zards in the comfort of their

"We don't want the kids try-

ing to show off their arms when

the regulars get here and then

hurt themselves," said Gene

Michael, a Yankee coach. "T've

seen it happen too often. This

way, they can take it nice and

It's hard for the kids to

remember that, even though this

is a nice and easy camp (George

Steinbrenner, Billy Martin, Reg-

gle Jackson and Thurman Mun-

son aren't here, the tempera-

tures are in the 70s and the

palms are swaying. Gil Pat-terson, another prospect, pitched

10 minutes of batting practice and said: "Every now and then

I see a batter miss or I'd hear

the ball really pop in the catch-

er's glove and that's when I'd say to myself, Ease down a

winter homes.

close to 100 miles an hour, he cuse.

Hunter, Messersmith, Gullett,

That doesn't leave much room

this spring:

weight height

reach

biceps

waist

thigh calf

wrist

forearm

224 1/4 lb (101.72 kg)

6 ft. 3 in (1.90 m)

in (2.03 m)

in (111 cm)

in (116 cm)

in (38 cm)

in (33 cm)

in (86 cm)

in (66 cm)

in (20 cm.)

in (33 cm)

17 1/2 in (44 cm)

9 1/2 tn (24 cm)

in (43 cm)

Champion Displays Gift of Gab

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 15.—Tm the promoter. There ain't no show when I stop," Muhammad Ali said, breaking two months of public silence. When word came down from Ali's suite that he was available for interviews, reporters scurried up there from all parts of the Hilton Hotel, press headquarters and site of the fight. They were rewarded with Ali talk that went on for an hour, nonstop. "I thought about it [his self-imposed public silence]. I made my point. I proved I'm free. I proved that if I don't want to talk, I ion't have to talk. I can get

along without it," Ali said. "I wanted to prove that I don't - have to talk unless I want to ... I don't want any white bosses. I ': don't want any black bosses. I want to be the first big black man to be completely free.

"Til tell you one thing, felles, when I leave, boxing will die You'll miss me. I proved that the last few weeks by not talk-

The heavyweight ruler, lounging in a red and white striped bathrobe, his bare feet half out of his slippers, said: "I'm talking to you because I've accomplished my purpose to get in shape for

Dance All Night'

"My purpose when I started was no playing, no clowning, no talking in the ring, no talking in the gym, no rope-a-dope, just timeing. I'm dejucing again. I'm going to dance all night [in the ring). I'm slim, I'm in

Someone asked about challen-ger Leon Spinks Did Ali have a nickname for him as he had for most of his other opponents?

"Spinks was the Beaver until he got his teeth put in." quickly replied. "He had no front teeth and I was going to name him the Beaver or Goofy. Hold

All got up, pulled a set of ex-tra-large crooked false teeth out of a bag and put them in his mouth. They were specially made by his brother-in-law, a dentist. "Get your cameras," he said, and smiled a goofy smile. "This is Mr. Leon Spinks."

"He's got to go, he's got to go He's had the title too long," the hampion shouted in mimicry of

"The only thing that makes enhis fight a big fight is his age und my age." Ali, 36. said in comparing himself with Spinks.

Undefeated Champ

"This might be the last fight and it might not," All said of its own plans. Twe retired www.wice, then unretired the next ay, though I wouldn't blame you you didn't believe me if I aid I was retiring now."
But he stressed: "It is impor-

ant that I get out of boxing as he undefeated chempion. It's mountant for the black man and or the Third World."

omeone comes up with \$12 milion for me. I might fight someme in South Africa, but only on me condition—if that one night her have no segregation in the urene, the foodstands, the toilets.

'I got to be in Bangladesh the lay after this fight. The Viceresident there came to London and said they needed me to show he positive parks of the country.

Then I'm coming back to box n exhibition for Sen. [Charles] ercy in Illinoits. Then I'm going o Swaziland in about three acaths. Then I'm doing a movie n Jackson, Mississippi I'm inolved in so many things that re bigger than boxing."

Addice to Quit LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).-Juhammad AM should quit boxng regardle ss of what happens his title defense tonight, forheavyweight chamier British. ion Henry Cooper said today. "I like the guy and I'd like to se him plack up, whatever the

morey angele, but I wouldn't want him cut down," said "He is one of the greatest oxers this game has known. The ody will take only so much and Ali insjudges the right mo-

esult of this fight with Leon pinks I know all about the

ten: to quit, he'll regret it," died scooper, who twice lost to li in stitle dights. fear his own arrogance light trap him," added Cooper 1 and interview with the London venting News. 'No, arrogance is to funkind a word. It's his super

Mother Prays

At Ringside

LAS VEGAS, Peb. 15 (AP). -Don't say Leon Spinks doesn't have a prayer in his fight against Muhammad Ali tonight. He has at least one and it's potent.

"I yell and I pray, I yell and I pray," says his mother. Kay, who sits at ringside nervously fingering a red leather-bound two-inch thick, well-used Bible.

"If Leon get in a bad fix, I ask the Lord to check him out. He always does, I don't 13! I can pray Leon into the championship. But this I know God will take care of

"I got good contact with the Lird. I know He always does that is best " Size added: Il Leon get beat, il don't matter none. We'll just go out and name". That is North St. Louis horguage for having a party.

Oddsmakers Shun Spinks Bout

By Dave Brady

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 15 (WP).-If, indeed, tonight's heavyweight championship fight between Muhammad Ali and Leon Spinks turns out to be a "scam" it will be a victimless crime. Although champion Ali has not tried to erode the confidence of this challenger by denigrating him, the public knows by now that the bout is regarded as so one-sided that not even in this gambling capital have odds been established. The champion will enter the ring with the largest weight advantage, 27 pounds, of his career. He weighed in yesterday

at 224 1/4 pounds to Spinks's 197 1/4. The four-bout program on CBS-TV will start at 8 n.m. (EST) with

the windup expected at about 10 p.m. (0315 GMT Thursday). Ali will receive \$3.5 million plur \$200,000 for expenses for exposing his 36-year-old body to whatever threat the 24-year-old former

Olympic light-heavyweight champ can muster. Spinks will receive \$300,000 and \$2z,000 for expenses, plus what soon may become a rare entry in a boxer's record; the salable distinction of having fought the

Great One. The public's best protection minst a grand "scam" is Ali's history as a real trouper, a showman who always manages to keep his opponents around long enough to justify the expectations of the live promotion and the TV net-

Inherent Risk

Of course, there is an inherent risk in these times, when it is said that Ali's energy resources are so limited that he cannot put together two busy rounds. The gamble is that if he is able to knock out Spinks in an early round and delays doing so, he might run out of gas before he can apply the coup de grace.

As a change of page, he honored until yesterday a vow of si-lence. The suspicion is that he slickly eyaded persistent questions of how he could justify a defense against a youngster with only seven professional bouts Likewise, he did not have to

answer for putting off a defense against the obvious No. 1 contender, Ken Norton. There wouldn't have been more

decorum at the weigh-in had si-lent Gene Hairston been on the scales. In contrast to previous demonstrations at these affairs, such as the tantrum he threw before the first bout with Sonny Liston, Ali stepped on the scales quietly. Finally, he was asked, "Is there anything you want to say?" Ali did not answer.

Applauded by Fee Spinks either appreciated the champ's sparing him vocal abuse or the fact that Ali was given him his big chance in the ring, because the challenger was seen applauding politely as Ali was in-

All did try to make eyeball contact with Spinks a few times, as if tempted to fix one of his trademark glares on him, but was not

Spinks seemed happy just to be here when he was asked to com-ment about his weight. 'Tm satisfied with everything," he said. Ali's previous lightest championship opponent was Henry Cooper of London, who weighed 188. All weighed only 201 1/2 then. Floyd Patterson weighed 196 3/4 for on eaf his two houts with Ali, and Ali weighed 210. Spinks has not indicated that he is capable of knocking out a champion who has been able to take a punch. Nor does the chalinger have All's cleverness.

Keeps Boring In Spinks keeps coming in, willing

to take punches to keep up a steady pressure. Again, he is not yet nearly as effective at that as, say, Joe Frazier. Ali has won 55 of his 57 bouts,

My by knockouts. He never has been stopped. He lost his first fight with Frazier by decision and his first with Norton by decision, but in the latter contest his jaw was broken in an early round.

Spinks won his first five pro fights by knockouts. But when he encountered a journeyman, Scott Ledoux, he could pull out only a questionable draw over 10 rounds. And he had to go 10 rounds to defeat another run-ofthe-mill boxer, Alflo Righetti

Reds Halt Bids To Obtain Blue

CINCINNATI, Peb. 15 (UPI). —The Cincinnati Reds have stopped trying to work out a trade for Vids Blue and will not take Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to court for blocking the Reds' previous attempt to acquire the Oakland A's pitcher, Reds president Bob Howsam announced yesterday.

Ever since Kuhn blocked the Reds' deal to get Blue from Oakland in exchange for minor leaguer Dave Revering and \$1.75 million, the Reds have been trying to acquire Blue in a deal that Kuhn would approve.

But those efforts, Reds' officials said yesterday, have been "terminated." "We have tried to alter the

trade through a talk with Charlie

Finley of the A's, but without

success," said Howsen. "Further, we do not wish to pursue the trade through the courts." Howsam said the Reds had decided against going to court not because they thought that they would lose but because of "our

belief that baseball has been in the courts too much and another

suit at this time would not be in baseball's best interest." Howsam also said he thought the Reds could win without Blue, who, if teamed with Reds' ace Tom Seaver, would have given Cincy one of the best 1-2 pitchand afterward, while waiting for his right leg. He plans to ing combinations in the major the ne on his shoulder to melt, resume training late next month, leagues,



Chinaglia, at Cosmos Camp, Hails Pele and Sets Out to Replace Him

MIAMI, Feb. 15 (AP).—The great one was missing when the New York Cosmos opened training camp here, but others were ready to take his place.

The missing man is Pele, who retired at the end of last season. "There is only one Pele," said Giorgio Chinaglia, a multimillionaire recruit from Italy who is now the No. 1 scoring threat and gate attraction of the defending North American Soccer League champions.

"No one can substitute for him," Chinaglia said. "Eut we're not doing badly without him. Soccer is a team sport and, as brilliant as Pele was, he was still only one of 11. We're going to miss him, but we can't just sit around and talk about it, Everything comes to and end, but life goes on. Tell you what-I think we're going to be a better team this year than

Assistant coach Ray Klivecka also took note of Pele's absence. "Pele accomplished his mission, far beyond what anyone dreamed, in publicizing the game and aiding its growth and development. Now the feeling is, let's go forward from here and build on what he started."

2d Nashville Firm to Sponsor Controversial Davis Cup Play

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15 (UPI).—Joe Davis, a Nashville Davis, who is co-chairman of the husinessman and executive vicepresident of the Southern Tennis Association, agreed yesterday to step in as financial backer of the month at Vanderbilt University

In a brief statement, Vandertilt's president, Emmett Fields, said he had accepted Davis's offer to be financial underwriter of the matches and that "the commitment is the same as that of the previous underwriter."

NLT Corp. withdrew as finan-cial backer Monday, citing the mushrooming controversy over the participation of South Africa in the matches. The insurance holding firm had guaranteed to cover

osses up to \$88,000.

Before the announcement that

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE Philadelphia ... 37 16 .599 — New York ... 38 37 .509 10 Bostco ... 19 31 .380 16 1-2 Buffalo ... 18 32 .350 17 1-2 New Jersey ... 12 43 317 76 Atlantic Division

Central	Div	1 510:			
San Antonio Washington Cleveland New Orleans Atlants	27 26 26 28	25 27 29 29	.509 .491 .473 .463	6 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 9	
Houston	20	34	.370	14	
WESTERN (DON	FER	ENCE		
Midwes!	Die	risio	2		
Denver Chicago	30 28 25 22 20	27 28 29 34 35	.526 .500 .463 .393 .364	6 7 1/2 9 1/2 13 1/3	
			_		
Portland Phoenix Seattle	36 28	17 25	.679 .528	7 1/2 15 1/2	
Los Angeles	28	27	.508	16 T.Z	

Golden State 27 29 .482 18 Tuesday's Results Denver 103, Washington 98 (The son 25, Wilkerson 26; Oresey Dandridge 22).

Boston 98, Golden State 75 (Havlicek 24, Hing 15: Barry 24, Smith 11). Kansas City 126, Houston 102 (Lacey 17, Birdson 16; Murphy 22, Malone 18). Chicago 193, New Orleans 95 (Gilmore 27, Bussell 20; Robinson 22, McElroy

Los Angeles 128, San Antonio 114 (Dantiey 30, Jabbar 20; Gervin 29, Kenon 21, Dampier 21). Philadelphia 119, Indiana 116 (Collins 33, McGinnis 23; Schagen 23, Sobers 15).

College Basketball East Columbia 82, Seton Hall 78 (6't). Post 90, CNY 84 (2 6't). Mass. 87. Villahora 72. Pace 97. Queens 89. Providence 72. Niagara 70.

South Doonespe 79, Richmond 72, A. Tech 69. Louisville 59.
Kentacky St. 121, Ind.-Purdue 77.
Tulane 86. S. Miss. 83. Midwest Marquette 75, Wisconsul 64, Warthury 100, Grinnell 76

Southe est 1. New Mex 92, Panh'dle (Okla t 65) New Mexico 87, Huwan 69. West Denrer 14, N. Colo 71 Idaho Sc. 84, Urah St. 31 Idaho Cell, 71, Paritic (Ore, 64

he would be the financial backer, event, had said that new backers of the matches would not be intimidated by civil-rights groups protesting the entry of South

"It's going to go on. We're not going to be intimidated and we are not backing out," Dayis "I don't know anything that will allow it to be canceled unless the United States Tennis Association withdraws or South

Africa withdraws." Davis is a Vanderbilt alumnus and a member of the school's

Board of Trustees. A national coalition of civilrights groups, protesting South Africa's apartheld policy, has threatened to make Nashville the scene of the largest civil-rights demonstration since the 1960s unless the March 17-19 matches at Vanderbilt are canceled or South Africa is barred from participa-

ting. Picket Line Formed About 50 or 60 persons formed

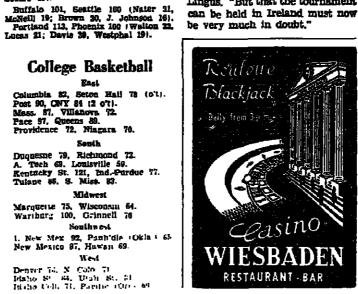
a picket line yesterday in front of Vanderbilt's administrative offices, and a spokesman for the coalition said that daily demonstrations are planned. Fie'ds said there were "no hard

feelings" toward NLT Corp. for its withdrawal of support.
"We understand NLTs reasons for making the decision," he said. "Their situation is much different from ours." The insurance com-pany had said sponsorship of the controversial event was not appropriate for a business firm serving millions of Americans with diverse viewpoints.

Golf Tourney ln Doubt DUBLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).-The World Cup golf championships, scheduled to be played in Ireland in July, may have to switch venues or be canceled because of Irish government opposition to South African participation. The tournament is scheduled

to be played July 6-9 at Waterville, County Kerry, but the government is putting pressure on sponsors of the event to withdraw their support because a South African team led by Gary Player will be competing, according to the sponsors.

We are convening a meeting with the other sponsors to consider the position," said a spokesman for the Irish airline Aer Lingus. "But that the tournament can be held in Ireland must now be very much in doubt."



The Soccer Scene

Ill-Starred Viewpoints Of the Pampered Stars

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Feb, 15 (IHT).-Why For grace, balance, precision and is it that top-grade athleteswhose salaries at times double or treble those of prime ministersso often turn out to be enjants terribles? Why, the more international soccer one sees, should the impression grow that the age of reason begins for many players at 32, when, athletically, sendity is closer than wouth?

Why, oh why, must we open newspapers this week on stories that Paul Breitner, Eintracht Brunswick's world-class midfield player, walked off the pitch . . . because he "didn't like the way the team was playing?" Why stories such as the confessions of Jimmy Greaves, the most prolific international goal-scorer England has produced, saying that if I carry on drinking, I will kill my-

And why—oh yes, there's more -should Charlie George, one of the most talented but volatile of British players, spurn a chance at 27 of re-establishing himself in international soccer?

George, whose admirers include Miljan Miljanic, highly respected former coach of Yugoslavia and Real Madrid, was given a single and abortive game for England last season. He was pulled off by the now departed Don Revie after only 60 minutes. However, in recognition of his recent form for Derby, Ron Greenwood, England's new manager, named George for the England B squad—the second string—to play against West Germeny next week

Charlie Boy not only turned the offer down flat, he managed to 53.V no comment until one of the higher-paying Sunday newspapers bought his exclusive: "I'll probably never play for England again. I've natled myself to a cross for all time, but it's a cross I'm ready and willing to bear."

In more duché terms, George went on to say that it was an insult to be chosen for England's second team, that he is better than the forwards named in the first eleven, that he "doesn't give a monkey's how they get on' without him England's manager, meanwhile, had tried to explain nationally that the English team that defeated Italy by 2-0 last November was worth building on as a unit, that he was trying to offer the likes of talented but unproven Chartle George the experience and opportunity to em-phasize that what looks outstandingly good in English league soccer can translate internationally.

Tuesday's Games N.Y. Islanders 3, Los Angeles 2 (Trotter 2, Potrin; Taylor, Goring).
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1 (Flesch.
Malone, Murray).
Vancouver 4, Washington 2 (Alexender, Graves, Walton, Oddleifson:

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HELP WARTED

British embassy, Paris Experience and references essential Please apply to Box 50.5% Hera'd Tribune Paris

make talent supreme? Personally, I believe the answer lies in the system. Simply because these players do possess extraordinary skills, they are singled out in the junior schools Club scouts gather like moths to the flame around boys aged 11 in Britain (much younger overseas) and, although it is illegal, such things as new carpets, new cars-even, if the lad very special, a new housesuddenly come within the par-

Thus the lad, at an impressionable age, acquires a bloated sense of his own importance, and arrogance manifests itself. They are cosseted, paid for, and their private lives are run by the club. They receive tuxuries and idolatory without much effort. And character-huilding is a thing they feel no need for.

ents' grasp.

WHA Results Tuesday's Games

Elmonton 4. Birmingham 1 (Mac-Donald 2, Langevin, Hamilton; Marrinton, New England 5, Quebec 1 (Lyle, Mc-Keozie, Antonovitch, Keon, Carison; J. Bernier).

NHL Results

George has at least one point.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Winter of Discontent

now they just sit in front of their TV sets and curse it.

country has had such horrible winters. One was advanced by a

friend of mine named Merkin. While I personally don't buy it, I feel obligated to pass it on.

Merkin believes all the bad weather in the United States began just after Anita Buchwald Bryant attacked

the gay population in this country. "God," said Merkin, who is very devout, "got very angry with Miss Bryant when she said He doesn't like gays, and He's been punishing us ever since." "How do you know this?" I

said. "I talk to God every night," Merkin said. "Right after Miss Bryant's attack He became very upset and decided to teach us all a lesson. You see, God loves us all, and He doesn't distinguish between heterosexuals and gay people. As far as He's concerned, we're all His children, and when one person says He doesn't like a certain group of people He becomes furious."

"But Anita Bryant talks to God, too, and she says God is against homosexuals and believes they're sinners."

"She doesn't speak to the same God I do," Merkin said. "God is too busy to get involved in people's sex lives. As long as they don't hurt anybody, my God believes everyone should be left

"But Anita has to be speaking

18 Bingo Parlors Closed in Madrid

MADRID, Feb. 15 (UPI),-The provincial government has closed down 48 of Madrid's increasingly popular tingo parious because of irregularities in their management, officials announced.

The 48 bingo establishments had a turnover of about \$475,000 per day. The closings leave 19 partors in operation.

WASHINGTON.—People used to to the same God," I protested. talk about the weather, but "After all, there is only one." "Maybe she's not hearing Him

the same way I do. Everyone hears Everyone has a theory why this God differently. My message from Him is that there are a lot of straight people who are sinning and are on their way to hell, and there are a lot of homosexuals who will be allowed into heaven. What's getting God really sore is that there are more and more people in this country telling other people what He does or does not ike. That's why we're having such bad weather."

> "Merkin, has God told you this Himself?

'Tm afraid He has." "When?"

"The other night, just before I went to bed."

"What exactly did He say?" "He said everyone is using His name these days to plug his or her own cause. People are making fortunes telling the rest of us what's good and what's bad. He says He's being sold on television like soap or toothpaste. What's even worse is that anyone who has a political ax to grind says that God supports him. If there is one thing we know from the Bible it's that God doesn't like people cashing in on His name."

"Did He tell you He was going to drop a pile of snow on the Rust Coast?

"What did you do about it?"
"I went out and bought up all the rock salt at Sears."

"That was good thinking," 1 said. "Did God say He was going to continue giving us all these bad winters?

"He did indeed. He said He was going to keep it up until everyone stopped saying terrible things about their fellow Americans." "How do I know what God told

you is any more valid than what Anita Bryant says God told her?" "Why don't you ask Him yourself?" Merkin said. And that's exactly what I did. That night as I knelt by my bed I said. "God, did you tell Merkin you were punishing all of us because everyone was using your

name for his or her own pur-

poses?" There was a pause, And then God said, Werkin talks too 'Yesterday's children are today's parents, and yesterday's outrage is today's multimillion-dollar business...?

Frank Zappa: How to Make Rock Tick

By Michael Zwerin

DARIS, (IHT)-Frank Zappa's "The Mothers" attracted weirdos, intellectuals, hipsters, Lenny Bruce fans, misfits. musicians and, of course, hippies, who wanted to be outraged and above all to outrage their parents.

One critic said they sounded "like a zoo burning down." A certain Suzy Creencheese described them: "One guy wears beads, and they all smell bad." Nervous about the dirty implication of the name, MGM Records insisted on adding " Invention" after it. A reviewer wrote: "The Mothers of Invention will set necessity back a few years."

Zappa learned to read and write music "in the library," which was "cheaper than music school." He collected rhythm and blues records, listened to Webern and Varese. He cut records named "Uncle Meat," "Hot Rats," and "Burnt Weenie Sandwich." He wrote lyrics such as:

'She's a dirty young mind, corrupted and corrode She's thirteen today, and I hear she gets loaded."

Onstage, the band was described as "a cleverly animated, pornographically delightful musical revue." The music combined visual showmanship, electronic sound improvisation and attention to musical detail. It was provocative music, in many ways ahead of its time. Zappa was one of the first to approach electronic pop as a serious form. And like anything avant-garde, it outraged the entrenched.

Zappathetic,

That was over a decade ago. Yesterday's children are today's parents and yesterday's outrage is today's multimillion-dollar business. Although it has been said that many American customers have grown "sappathetic," export sales are healthy. Europeans buy his freaky view of U.S. culture. Anything but fresky, however, when it comes to business, Zappa is a responsible, organized, executive with full control over every aspect of his well-oiled organization, now known simply as "Frank Zappa" and currently on an extended European tour.

Zappa the Personnel Manager: "I have a large overhead in zappa the ressance manager: I have a large overmean an terms of employees. For every guy onstage there are two others who take care of the equipment. In other words it's a seven-piece band and there are twenty-one people on the road. Most of them are on a year-mund salary, which is unusual in this business, My music is extremely difficult, and a lot of the equipment. ment is custom-made. I can't go out and hire some guy off the union floor, or somebody with hig muscles."

The Technical Director: "They're my lights, I own all the ound equipment and 99 per cent of the musical instruments. Our Hammond organ is especially modified with a system that hooks it up to a set of electronic drums. That gives me the chance to write music that has, say, a 91-note series of tuned



"I think I know what I'm doing by now,"

applied it using existing electronic devices and then paid somebody to physically interphase the thing. I carry some on the road to make sure it works every night. Since it's a oneof a-kind unit, we've got to have a baby-sitter for it. Then there's the blue box onstage with all my guitar effects in it. The German technician who originally put the box together is on the crew watching over it, and I just added another guy who's learning the ins and outs of the entire technical operation and who is also our guitar mechanic."

The Kield Bess: "All our stage equipment goes up in four hours. The works. From the time our crew gets in there to the time they open the doors to the public. It's 35 tons of stuff . . . the equivalent of building and balancing an entire recording

The Sound Engineer: "There are enormous problems playing music for large numbers of people. The ideal would be to have an acoustically perfect hall with speakers all around so everybody gets an equal amount of sound. But a place like this does not exist, will probably never exist, and it's impossible to haul that many speakers around the world. So we've got to use brute force for the people in back to hear the band. Which unfor-tunately means that the people in front are getting their ears

The Creative Director: "The biggest problems doing our kind of heavily orchestrated, organized music the way we do it, non-stop, are memorization and concentration. To make all those cues in sequence, I go for precision. I don't always get it but I go for it. Not that we play the same thing every night. We open the sequence for solor and each guy is responsible for his own content. But the cousic is not jezzy. If anybody even mentions the word jazz in the band I punish them. Jazz leads to chaos. You can't go into a hall with 8,000 people in it and experiment. The audience has paid a lot of money for the tickets. I want to make sure these people get the show they expected, and have a pleasurable experienc what I'm doing by now. I've been doing it for 14 years and I'm getting good at it."

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PEOPLE: Queen's Physician Finds

When Sir Richard personal physician to Queen Elizabeth, went to Buckingham sympton) Palace Tuesday, he expected to he knighted by his sovereign. Instead, Sir Richard found that both the Queen and Prince Philip were suffering from the flu, and sternly ordered them off to bed. Palace sources later said the couple had been downed by an influenza strain called "Ted

shoulder, right on schedule, Sen. Muriel Humphrey, appointed to replace her late hustand, has promised to decide by April whether or not to seek election for a full six-year term.

flu," which usually keeps its vic-

tims out of action for about 48

hours. All of the Queen's ap-

pointments were cancelled, in-

cuding a meeting with Prime

Minister James Callaghan. And

Sir Richard did indeed get his

knighthood. Prince Charles.

standing in for his mother, tap-

ped the doctor on the proper

Clifford Irving, who is being sued in New York by G.P. Putnam's Sons for repayment of a \$15,000 advance on a book that. nddiy enough, was not about Howard Hughes, summed up his defense this way: "Putnam gam-bled and lost, and so did I." Putnam's claims Irving failed to deliver his manuscript on time; Irving says Putnam's turned down the book. The case con-

Travel Notes: RAF Flight Lieutenant David Cyster, trying to fly a 37-year-old Tiger Moth bi-plane from England to Austraha solo, reached Crete from Athens Wednesday, Next step: Egypt. Meanwhile, Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl, afloat in a reed boat in the Arabian Sea, said in a radio message received in Karachi that the topmast of his craft Tigris was broken in a storm but that his voyage was continuing as plan-ned.

Andre Previn has extended his three-year contract with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra for another three years. The conductor's new arrangement will allow him to continue as music director of the symphony through the 1981-82 season. Previn, who lives in London, will continue to conduct for 14 weeks of the Pitts-

Bayliss, burgh symphony's 24-week ag. son, while also serving as prin. cipal conductor of the London

> Avital Shcharansky, wife of Anatoly Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident jailed in the Soviet Union and facing treason charges has denied a report by Tam the official Soviet news agency, that they were never actually marned The Tass report last week quoted Mrs. Shchararsky's parents ex saying their daughter's marriage was not registered in a synagogue or official register. In her denial Mrs. Shcharonsky, who is now in the United States, die not mention her parents, but she said: "I have been the wife of Anato'y Shcharansky for almost four years. I had the honor of being present at my own wedding, conducted by a rabbi in the presence of witnesses. I have a marriage contract approved and authorized by the high rabbinical court of Israel. These documents are in the possession of my husband's parents, the Supreme Soviet and the (reign office of the Soviet Union

Hoping to cash in on J. D.

Salinger's fame as a writer and

his obsession for privacy, a wikicat publishing venture, reportedly headed by a mysterious "John Greenberg" of Berkeley, Calif, began to print in 1974 tmanthor-ized editions of the author's early. writings. The pirated volumes, called 'The Complete Uncollected Short Stories of J. D. Salinger' turned up in bookstores in Callfornia, the Middle West and the East. Breaking 20 years of public silence in November, 1974, the author of "Catcher in the Rye" and three other books denounced the new editions as "stolen" and said, "I never had any intention of publishing them." In Federa District Court in San Francisco Salinger sued "John Greenberg and 17 bookstores for copyrightinfringement. The lawsuit bar long since been settled, with the bookstores paying "small dam ages," according to Nell Shapirs Salinger's attorney. And the un authorized publishing has cease the San Francisco lawyer addi But to this day, "John Green berg" has not been found, thoug: the Federal Bureau of Investiga tion joined the hunt for him a one time.

-SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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PART



FOCUS ON

SAUDI ARABIA



Shaping the Changes as the Nation Confronts Modern Era

The Haji, **4** Personal Pilgrimage For Millions

By Michael Jansen Michael Jansen is an Ameran woman who converted to ie Muslim faith. This is her port of the sacred pilgrimage Mecca—the Hajj:

JECCA (IHT).—The ancient city was a bowl of light it down in a dark stony desert. te Eacred Mosque at Mecca bed pilgrims

'Allahu Akhbar!"—"God LiTim eat!" muezzins called from the 1.5111 ren minarets high above our ads. proclaiming the first

ck-robed, black stone cubical ilding, the Ka'bah, raised by ar graham as God's house on th We prayed in perfect sherbcci round the ancient then into the streets we ept, through the many gates rple in the lalse electrical

wo.

As the light of day began to p into the sky from the east, grims gathered together their mkets, clothing and battered micum kettles and set off on . Haji, the Secred Journey. Spiritual Axis

Pligrims circling or praying in ncentric circles round the bah at Mecca is the image or tside world has formed of : Aajj. This is mistaken. For, er the preliminary rites, the grims leave Mecca and travel stwards to an encampment in a desert, returning twice to the cred Mosque at Mecca during ! five days of the Hajj. Manding at the center of the eque, the Kabah is the spiriand physical exis of the islim world and the geograph-



The rites at Mecca before continuing the sacred Hajj—the pilgrimage.

ical point towards which Muslims turn in prayer. A stone a single silver door, draped in a magnificent cloth of black brocade, the Kabah is the symbol of the Oneness of God. The Kabah has been rebuilt several times in the same shape with the Black Stone, a fragment from Abraham's original building, embedded in the wall at the southeastern corner.

Here the Prophet Muhammad

three months before his death. During this pilgrimage the Prophet established the sequence of performed since his time. This close association of the Prophet and the offerimere brines home to pilgrims, nearly 14 centuries later, the meaning and immediacy of the Prophet's mission, and message. Over the centuries every pilgrim has tried, as far as possible to literally walk in the footsteps of the Proph-

contractor hired to secure my food and lodging, with the cook and provisions in the front seat. Yet, this prosaic beginning did not detract from the solemnity of the occasion because, for Muslims, religion is the fabric of living woven into each day by the five formal prayers. The pilgrimage is the total religious

tarely to God. Through the car window I observed the multitude, humanity

experience—five days devoted en-

back of a stationwagon of the in all its diversity, journeying fortile from Mecce, to keep an anpointment with God on the Plain of Arafat the next day. There were men and women and children of all ages walking and riding, their moods ranging from the solemn to the joyous. Some might have been ditizens of ancient Athens or Rome, so proud was their bearing in the seamless white robes of the pilgramage. Some had the eagle countenances of ancient patri-

There were gentle Indonesia fierce Afghans, almond-eyed Caucasions and Turks, tall fair Kurds, brown Indians with mogul features, black Africans with the family resemblances of an entire continent stamped on their faces and Arabs from every corner of the Arab world—nomads townsmen and city dwellers.

cheery round cheeks of Brueghel's

They had come to fulfill their obligation once in their lifetime

says. "They had good times, but

none of them ever thought for a

moment of starting a permanent

life there." Despite the number of

Saudis in the United States, for

instance, it has proved so rare for

a Saudi to opt to stay permanent-

dismiss any apparent case of a

Saudi over-staying his visa as a

statistical error. And this extraor-

dinary loyalty was just as true

in the 1950s before Saudi Arabia

ecame a rich land of oppor-

that U.S. consular officials now

Consensus

Saudi Arabia is a stern challenge to Montesquieu's conclusion, that forms of government are influenced by the weather. The governing of the kingdom of Seudi Arabia has more to do with "i jmg-consensus-than with relentiless sunshine, the desert harshness, and ever increasing miles of scorching pavements. And it will be 'i jma which will bring the kingdom safely into the 1980s; not without stress and social dislocation, nor by the plans of Western advisers. con-Mants and contractors, but in a form shaped more by dialogue between the House of Saud and "new men"—the swelling ranks of Western-trained techno-

Islam will continue to sustain the existing order in the Saudi Arabia of the 1980s. There is concern that exposure to Western life will mean that returning university graduates will bring back alien ways and corrupting habits

ness was founded in the mid-19th

century. Before the First World

War they provided the "member for Jeddah" in the Ottoman par-

liament in Constantinople. Fif-

teen years later, another member

of the family was governor of

Jeddah and had the task of sur-

rendering the city King Abdul

Aziz Ibn Saud during the con-

Contacts

Rule by Consensus Is the Key To Lead Country Into 1980s

By Joseph J. Malone

Dr. Joseph J. Malone has frequently visited the region as director, Middle Eastern Studies of the National War College and as President of Middle East Research Associates, Inc.

RIYADH (IHT).—How much is really known about the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia? Every school child should know of its vast oil reserves, extensive production and refining capacity, and petrodollar sur-pluses. It is firmly anti-Communist and, along with enough other nations to raise doubts about the validity of the term,

enjoys a "special relationship" with the United States. It is not a "one-bullet" regime, as the unruffled transition from King Faisal to King Khaled Ion Abdul Aziz established, King Khaled, who is Prime Minister as well as king, is an amieble peacemaker who has entrusted much day-to-day policy responsibility to Crown Prince Fahd Ion Abdul Aziz (First Deputy Prime Minister) and to Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz (Minister

of the powerful "Sudeiri Seven" Who are sons of the same mother. wife of the much-married King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, who in every way qualified as the father of his country. King Faisal was not a Sudeiri, nor is King Khaled. Another non-Sudelri. Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz (Second Deputy Prime Minister), is also

very powerful. There is speculation that Sudeirl ambitions trouble other members of the royal family. However, it is a stable regime and will continue as such. But where is Saudi Arabia going? It may be useful to put production, and all the details of the \$142 billion second Five Year Plan announced in 1975 and to speculate upon what the pace

and shape of change will produce in the Saudi Arabia of the 1980s.

The monarchical socialism of

as well as technical and administrative skills. Members of the technological elite emphasize that a Saudi Arabian can func-

tion with the ease of a Westerner in Chicago or in London, and remain the "complete Saudi" once at home in Riyadh or in Jeddah. Hypocrisy and deviations from

prescribed standards of conduct can always be found. They explain the preoccupation of the conference on higher education at Mecca in early 1977 that young Saudi students complete the first degree at a Saudi Arabian university before going, as more mature, more responsible, and preferably married graduate students to institutions. But such concerns are overblown.

Oneness

To say that the puritan ethos instilled in the House of Seud ed simply because the religious police have ceased to punish citizens who smoke cigarettes in public places or because Western music can be heard on Saudi ra dio stations is nonsense. The doctrine of tauhid-oneness-the re-Dudiation of all but the Islam propagated by God's messenger, the prophet Muhammad, continues to be ingrained in every Saudi child.

Islam remains the linchpin of the House of Saud, and so long as there are no blatant obvice of authority, and the goods and services made available through petrodollars are increasingly spread across the land, the kingdom's citizens will not look elsewhere for inspiration In 1975, 82 per cent of Saudi

Arabia's gross domestic product was income from oil, the demurrage bill for unloading delays (which averaged 100 days per vessel) was \$375 million, and cement was selling for \$35 a bag on a flourishing black market. Planned expenditure was \$13 billion, and \$9 billion was actually spent-much of it badly, and some of it on cement delivered by air freight to Riyadh and Dhahran. By the end of 1977, port delays were averaging less than a week, and project engineers whose names had become synonymous with "cost overruns" were put on notice that performance bonds could now be enforced with some

Improvements in Saudi Arabia's "physical plant" were obvious but even more obvious was the need for so much more to be done in road and port building, housing construction and other basics. Air fares have been reduced and there is a softening of rental charges.

Inflation

But such trends have not eased inflation significantly. Inflation is in some measure brought home by exorbitant prices on imported goods and services. It is also due to manpower shortages which encourage mobility based on ever-higher salaries offered to the skilled and semi-skilled work

The second Five Year Plan has been described as unrealistic, or "a five-year agenda which will require 15 years to implement." However, its greatest value has been to force the Saudis to consider the relationships not only between expendable income and absorptive capacity, but between what the "economic and social variables" (i.e., the weight of tradition and culture) and industrialization—and consequently between the value of cadustrialization and offshore investment. This in turn has transformed a few Saudis into students of domestic and international infla-

Long-term planning became less complicated when Westernlargely U.S.-rhetoric on alternative sources of energy-was taken

(Continued on Page 16.)

Technocrats Are Split on Social Price to Pay for Progress

By Joseph Fitchett IYADH (IHT).-This desert kingdom-whose oil bonanza resents historically the bigt national financial windfall d from the New World's gold ims to change from a pastoral, nacic society into a modern utry in the space of a single

> is an unprecedented leap: one really knows if it can done, but no nation with our Ources has ever tried," says Ghazi Al-Gosaibi, Minister of justry and Power. Much of responsibility and the strains I directly on the "Saudi techrais"—a rapidly expanding alanx of middle-aged and inger Saudis who have been icated abroad, primarily in the ited States. Like Dr. Al-Gobi, most ministers have a it-graduate degree from the ited States, often from the iversity of Southern Califor-, a Sandi favorite.

California got an early "Saudi meetion" because Chico Coie offered a good "orientation gram," essentially a cram rse in English for Japanese i Mexican students, which fillthe bill for linguistically weak idi studente.)

; dr. Al-Gosabl weers his USC % ring on one hand, handles string of worry beads in the er, and there is no sign of arel incongruity in either his litional Saudi dress flowing te robe and covered head-or articulate defense in impecie English of his nation's orate, Western-designed de-

pment plan ike the 10,000 Saudis a year Aled in U.S. higher-education itutions these days, the techrate-who are charting and unistering the royally approvpion the concept that Saudi Arabia can take what it needs from industrial civilization and leave

the rest. In essence, this view contends that Saudi Arabia can take as its jumping-off point the most advanced acquisitions of human knowledge. It conjures up a vision, worthy of science fiction, of Saudi Arabia as the first fully automated country, a land where machines minimize the need to work and where management

takes pride of place. It is often an achievable dream. In the banks, digital moneycounting machines operate in-stead of the clerks. Helicopters unload cement faster than any crew of stevedores. Surgeons may not wish to spend their careers in Saudi Arabia, but King Faisal Specialist Hospital is acquiring the capability to televise complicated operations by satellite so top specialists in Houston can provide instantaneous advice. Already satellites do a great deal of prospecting here for oil, water and gold. It is increasingly the land of the computer, the airconditioner, the pushbuitton, the

expendable foreign expert. The Saudis believe they can take advantage of the most advanced technology for their society without the "moral degeneration" of the West, where they believe that technical progress and industrial development have undermined social values.

Social Price

Technocrats like Dr. Farouk Akhdar, top official of Jubail, realize that "the test for Saudi-Arabia lies ahead, and we will have to pay a social price for progress." But the Sandis understandably want to minimize it. constants govern their thinking. One point is their

as a means to build their population size and diversify overnight their human resources, as other countries have done, particularly the United States. The Saudis give a blunt response. "Sure, you built your country on immigrabut look what happened to original owners, the red Indians. We don't want it to happen to us," explains a senior

A second point on which the technocrats agree is that Saudi Arabia must extend its fastdeveloping managerial skills to the other Arab countries surrounding the kingdom, Key Saudis like Planning Minister Hisham Nazer ere taking the initiative in obtaining regional coordination in industrial and social develop-

ed course of development—chem- refusal to naturalize immigrants ment to ensure unity of views and spreading prosperity in the new club of rich men that is taking shape in the once-poor consensus is that Saudi Arabia.

The most fundamental item of needs to safeguard the core of its spiritual heritage. The theme is constantly echoed. Traditions

Deputy Planning Minister Faisal Bashir, who grew up as a bedouin before becoming a brilliant U.S. economics student, says: "You cannot force people to cooperate. They have to see their own best interests. Change has to occur within every family, and we have to operate within

Dr. Akhdar adds: "The price we

our traditions."

will not pay is to abandon our an American with Arab interests

neur, Abdullah Alireza, feels that we must keep our value system. I have become a traditionalist, and I would rather have our development slow down than see our ways destroyed." Part of this feeling stems from the Saudis' undeniable arrogance over what they see as their moral-

Saudi Arabia and sanctified by This feeling also stems from the Saudis' genuine attachment to their own way of life, which is so special that Saudis find it extremely difficult to relate emotionally to any other culture. "None of my Saudi friends was

very really happy in the States."

ly superior culture preserved in

Buck Rogers

This attachment to the pas now reinforced by uncertainty about the future, induces some Saudis to believe that super-tech-(Continued on Page 17.)

in Western societies—it is often

said that every Saudi's dream is

to open his own little shop-and

nowadays many members of the

tribal families and of the royal

family are themselves in business.

The major remaining social dis-

The Merchant Family Partnerships Are Household Words residential properties, shipping sociated with a whole range of in modern Saudi Arabia as that the Alireza family, whose busiand airline agencies together activities outside the main family of the tribal families. Selling in firm. Most of the bigger famithe Arab countries commands with barges and stevedore commuch more respect than it does

By Michael Field

TEDDAH (IHT). - In Saudi Arabia the names of big merchants and their companies... Bushan, Jomath, GTO (Olayan), Zahid, Al-Gosaibi, Jameel, Juffali. Raihi Sherbatiy-Soliman — are household words as much as General Motors and Westinghouse are in the United States. No visitor is in Saudi Arabia more than a few minutes before he sees one of the big merchants' names in en advertisement or painted on the side of a truck or on the window of a

travel agency. The merchant families or more accurately, the "merchant community" because many of the merchants' businesses go back only a few years—run the huge import trade. They also own contracting companies, hotels and

panies, transport companies, supermarkets, big blocks of shares in most of the public companies (including the electric supply companies) and a few of their own light industrial enterprises. Their businesses normally take the form of family partnerships rather than shareholding companies. In size they range from the \$1-billion-plus annual turnover of the Juffalis (who have made Saudi Arabia into the world's higgest export market for Mercedes trucks) down to small importers with two or three consumer-goods agencies whose sales operations rely more on personal contacts and word of mouth than on any front in the marketplace. For the longer-established houses, the family names are as-

lies have tended to fragmentthere must now be dozens of Al-Gosaibi businesses while the younger generation following the founders have gone into state corporations and the government.

Posts

Family members of the Alireof minister of commerce, ambasthe United States and deputy

tinction between the two types of m's have recently held the posts sador to France ambassador to foreign minister, while members the Al-Gosalbi family have been appointed minister of industry and deputy governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the central bank. The status of the big establish-

either by the present generation or by their fathers. ed merchants is at least as great An exception to this pattern is

family is that they do not intermarry. Whereas tribal families claim to trace their lineage back to the Prophet, even the oldest merchant families cannot go back more than four generations before the names of ancestors are forgotten. Most of today's big merchant houses were founded

Three factors which spell the difference between success and failure are contacts, the durability of the products and the quality of

quest of the Hijaz.

after-sales service. Contacts in the kingdom often precede any commercial link: St. John Philby, the British explorer (and father of the spy, Kim), be-

(Continued on Page 16.)



Government Push Aids Industrialization Despite Obstacles

RIYADH, (IHT).—The problems of manufacturing in Saudi Arabia are the same problems that industrial investors face in any underdeveloped erea-"only magnified a hundred times," as a burinessman here puts it.

Yet both the government and private entrepreneurs in Sandi Arabia are pushing slowly sheed with their plans to industrialize this cil-based country.

Any short list of the difficulties must mention the absence of infrastructure, the lack of any skilled, experienced work force, the greater risk of breakdowns inherent in the severe Arabian environment, the next for exectal processes such as the refrigeration of ecolerits, and the difficulties of meintenance and outick repair far from mechanics and Pinancial districentives exist, two: higher costs for both capital and labor and the uncertainty caused by high inflation

Government intervention, directly and through subsidies, is sucrecupting these obstacles.

Plans for heavy industry are moving shead slowly under the new government-run Saudi Arebian Basic Industries Corp. (Sabic) while private-sector light industry is taking shape at a

Industrial Core

At Sabic, the goal is to construct the heavy industrial core for Jubail and Yanbu, the new by natural gas and Saudi crude oil. The main current efforts are the petrochemical ventures, primarily with American oil majors, to mount four ethylene-based plants. Sabic is also consulting Japanese firms on other petrochemical projects and Taiwan on another fertilizer venture.

On the back burner, Sabic is working with the West German firm. Korf, on plans for a steel plant using imported iron ore to produce sponge iron. Aluminum is an even more remote pos-

The philosophy of Sabic is to follow a hard-headed "business approach" despite its government executive officer, Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil, who headed the technologically oriented University of ing private enterprise and spread. Plan. Substantial finds of iron Bahrain. This approach of oil-Petroleum and Minerals here be-ing wealth to all Saudi citizens, ore, for instance, could alter the producing countries investing in fore taking this job-

"Our projects are meant to be viable by normal business standards," he says. "Hence our stress on partnership with foreign companies: they can have up to 50 per cent ownership, and we insist that they do take some equity: It is a guarantee for us that they telieve the risk is commercially acceptable."

Sahic has a staff of 100 people here at headquarters in the Saudi capital, but another 600 specialists of Sabic are scattered in major industrial capitals some at Shell, a prospective petrochemical partner, others at Korf, the metallurgical leader—to work up Saudi Arabia's projects. In keeping with the Saudi Arabian philosophy of encourag-

Sabic intends to sell itself to the Saudi public. Up to 75 per cent of the shares, today all held by the government, eventually will be marketed presumably within six years, but in practice probably only as soon as Sabic looks

The \$2-billion corporation extends a list of inducements to foreign partners—cheap gas, cutprice utilities, nominal rents, tax holidays-in order to attract help in converting Saudi Arabia's hydrocarbon resources into manufactured goods. The enterprise will become really profitable, some analysts say, when the kingdom's other resources can be utilized too: A survey of mineral resources is a major current

economics of the steel mills

Sabic's emphasis on economic realism showed in two recent decisions. The first was to scale down by half its originally planned steel investment and limit itself to a local Saudi market, which would absorb 800,000 tens of steel billets to be produced by the Sabic/Korf direct reduction mill. Sabic's Mr. Al-Zamil shows relief when he explains that the reduced plant size means Sahic will no longer have to worry about world market conditions in the steel industry.

Secondly, Sabic has effectively laid aside its plans for an aluminum smelter in Juhail. Instead. there is considerable talk here of investing in the modernization of producing countries investing in one another's industries to achieve joint ownership and optimumeconomic advantages appears increasingly favored among planners here as the way to avoid

ruinous local competition and dupitestion and achieve a united front to break into world markets. Meanwhile Sabic hopes to carry out the heavy industrialization which will provide spin-offs for privately started Saudi lighter industry.

The output of Sabic's steel mill, for instance, will feed two plants now planned as joint ventures to produce rebars for reinforcing by Ghaith Pharaon's Research and Development Corp. (Redec) holdings in the National Bank of Georgia) and Canada's Costeel. and a Juneil plant involving the Al-Ankeri family and Italim-

Similar spin-offs can be expected from all the governmentmounted heavy process industries but private entrepreneurs still have a struggle to put together profitable projects, despite the holden suitedles of cheap utilities, the tariff protection of between io and 20 per cent (sometimes phrased as required local-pur-chase below this difference in price); and the cheap loans. The biggest private industrial

venture in the kingdom has just Co. factory in Jeddah put up by Abdullah and Khaled Aliresa in partnership with Standard Oil of California and Angeonda.

cheap loan, the government assisted with land, the utilities were brought to the site as prom-SAVS. Abdullah Alireza ex-

plains. Even so, we had to provide our own infrastructure: housing for our workmen, a \$10-million transformer to equalize dangerous fluctuations in the power supply. a giant water tank to protect us from the risk of costly shutdowns due to temporary water shortages," he adds.

The Alireza project, which took five years from inception to production, is looking to the day when it can use Saudi-mined copper and Saudi-produced polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

The Alirezas, like other merchanis-turned-entrepreneurs here, essentially are waiting for the kingdom's infrastructure to reach the level to support private in dustry. "Look for a takeoff to 1980, one of the Alireza brothes Even private industry

ordinates closely with the govern ment. The Cabinet vetoed a nice for a privately owned General Motors assembly plant became the value added per man was in compared to some other indatries. However, determination can win over even reluctant plan ners. The Juffali family presses ahead with its assembly plant & Mercedes trucks after the govern ment refused to support it, an now that vehicles are starting ; roll off, the government has con through with belated fund Since the Juffall clan has it Mercedes franchise, they can a force their own protectionist he

Starting up a light industry plant that will complement merchant's existing enterpris -as well as receiving govern aid—is another way which the economic advantage of a factory may be great than they appear to outsiders. Supplying Aramco has bee the route to successful industry in the eastern province and the same kind of patrons can now be expected around 2 Jubail and Yanbu industrial cor

The most popular venturjudged by the number of a plications for support receiv by the Saudi Industrial Develo ment Fund, are the manufact of building materials. More th 200 projects have been an mitted: Cement blocks and ti are saturated, and application are frozen until 1980.

Metal products is the next m active category, followed by ic products. Investments in i \$15-million range include me processing, dairy products, g vanized aluminum, bricks, fabricated building materia battery acid, glass and fi niture.

Bigger private ventures Pharaon fertilizer plant D Jordan, the Alirezas' plans a steel-pipe plant, an Amis asbestos cement-pipes main further down the

Tale of Two Cities: Realizing a Grandiose Vision

JUBAIL (IET).—A grandiose vision materializing in this nation is the biggest single industrial project in history. Two giant industrial cities are to be creeted at Saudi Arabia's corners: one here on this sandy stretch of Gulf coast and its counterpart, Yanbu, acress the

peninsula Even in this land of eve-widening statistics, the Juhail and Yanbu complexes make people take

In the space of a decade the Saud's plan to spend more than \$30 billion to complete the two cities Jubail was a fishing village until last year. It will become a city of 175,000 people employed in 14 major hydrocarbonlinked industries-refineries, pettrochemical plants and a steel mili Products will be marketed through a major port whose jetty already thrusts more than five miles into the shallow Gulf. A giant new international airport will be created in the desert just

south of Junail. Yambu, on the other side of the country will contain 115,000 people working in a smaller, sin comp'ex built around refining and petrochemicals. It is being d to the oil-fields by a 800mile oil and gas double pipeline.

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Billions of dollars are being spent creating on-site camps to house the workers who will build

the cities. The plan is to create a Saudi heavy industrial machine which will canitalize on the kingdom's hydrocarbon energy. "We want to ue from our natural resources. says Dr. Frank Akhdar, chairman of the Royal Commission established to manage this mega-proj-

Livable Cities

Educated in the United States, the 41-year-old Dr. Akhdar is confident of Saudi Arabia's ability to transform itself into the mod ern, industrial nation exempli fied by Jubail and Yanbu. "We are designing cities for people to live and work in." says Dr. Akhdar, "We are spending an extra billion Saudi riyals to locate the residential areas on difficult terrain situated north of the factories to spare people from any threat of pollution

"We expect Saudis to man the factories. Of course we plan energy-intensive, not labor-intensive industries so we calculate that the original Saudi foreign

Even in this land of eye-widening statistics, the lubail and Yanbu complexes make people

In the space of a decade, the Saudis plan to spend more than \$30 billion to complete the

two cities.

take notice.

per-cent foreign population by the out Saudi Arabian products from century's end provided our women can ioin the work force.' Dr. Akhdar sees Saudi Arabian

cities playing specialized roles in Saudi Arabia in the year 2000. Jeddah, with its port near Europe, will remain the commercial capital; Riyadh will remain the political center-expecially after foreign embassies are allowed to move there from Jeddah; Dhahran will attract the researchers and technicians who will gravitate to the computer banks and other advanced facilities planned for the University of Petroleum and Minerals; Jubail and Yanbu, anchoring the kingdom's now deserted northern border (and twinned with the hig new military bases at Batin and Tabuk), will ship

their own ports. Saudi planners and foreign contractors are racing against time , just started looking for Saudi exand inflation to prepare the cities. The director-general of the Julai project. Dr. Jamu Arvey, and educated in the United States, supervises progress from his trader office on the site. Out-side, 9000 South Korean employees of Hyundal are finishing the port infrastructure while a Dutch firm continues dredging the unexpectedly rocky barbor

Incentives

Dr. Al-Jishi has the same commitment to populating Jubail with Sandis. He hopes they will be at-

Jubail the exact opposite of the old pattern which prevailed, for ce, when Aramco built their senarate oil town near Dhahran.

including training, housing and

attractive salary scales (a 15-per-

cent premium is being discussed).

It will be an entire new commu

nity on a model basis which should be affired to the work-

The plan is for Saudis and for-

igners to live closely tegether in

er," says Dr. Ai-Jishi

From Scratch The Royal Commission has

perts to work on solving cultural

problems created by this innova-Building in Jubeil and Yanbu is complex and costly because there is no existing infrastructure. Roads, utilities, dessiins tion plants, housing, ports, tele-phones all are having to be built from scretch and often in competition with other Rive-

Year Plan projects Jabell and Yazhu really are the end-products of a major thrust of the overall development plan the mammoth is a sather ern province. All these different strands are supposed to come together as part of the national transformation powered by Saudi Arabia's current surplus of oil and finance The Jubail Master Plan runs

dustrial areas, and the giant

electrification drive in the east-

to twelve volumes, which were prepared by Bechtel, the San Francisco-based construction and consultant firm. Their deep involvement in Sandi Arabia boosted the company to be the world's largest privately owned company. Steve Bechtel sr. first discussed the Jubail complex with King Faisal almost a decade ago, but the full-blown present concept took shape only two years In Yanbu, the key consultant for the master plan was Ralph M. Parsons. Before the project is complete, thousands of

volved as suppliers. Industry in Jubail and Yanbu is being developed by the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation—which is negotiating with major oil, petrochemicals, ferser and steel makers—and by Petromin, which is working with Mobil and other majors on refin-

companies will have been in-

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he might be used to in his



As part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's long-term plans in the field of development, massive construction and industry programs have been inaugurated which call for extensive building projects and the industrialization of the Kingdom.

Recently, the Ministry of Industry awarded industrial licenses to the Ashemimry Trading and Contracting Company of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. This achievement is due to the commitment on the part of Nasir M. Ashemimry, Chairman of the Ashemimry Trading and Contracting Company, to the building and development of his country, and to its progress. Mr. Ashemimry has put a great deal of work and effort into studies and proposals for these factories, as well as other current construction contracts, both govemment and private.

Born in Mecca thirty years ago, Mr. Ashemimry has been educated both in Soudi Arabia and in the United States (where his course work was in Business Administration at Texas Christion University, plus further management studies in Oakland, California). Much of his foreign education came as the result of his decision. as a young man, to join the Kingdom's airline, Saudia, as a student pilot, in 1962.

His training first took him out of Saudi Arabia to Beirut, and thence on to his studies in the U.S.A., where he also did his Aeronautical Engineering work in Ardmore, Oklahoma. This early professional training led to his being certified as a Federal Aviation Authority Dispatcher and Pilot and has resulted in, among other things his obility to fly Boeing 707s as well as the private jets he flies for his personal and business pur-Proud of his Saudi Ara-

bian origins and traditions, Mr. Ashemimry is clearly contributing a major effort to his country's future in the vost project his company now has underway. In looking ahead to that future, he realizes that increasing cooperation will be needed between the Kingdom and the foreign business community.

Because of this, and due to his own international experience, Mr. Ashemimry is well-positioned to discuss the world of Saudi Arabian business in terms of its developing patterns and those perspectives on it of importance to foreign business-

In the belief that wider understanding on the part of the international business community will benefit both the Kingdom of Saudi Arabig and the community itself, Mr. Ashemimry recently discussed, with a foreign journalist, some of the key things which he feels cre important for businessmen interested in Saudi Arabia to know. Excerpts from this interview, below, provide a useful and valuable guide to the "business of interna-tional business" in Saudi Ārabia.

Bedrock Advice To The Businessmon

The first question which comes to most businessmen's minds when thinking about Saudi Arabia is "How?" to get going at it. In the following questions and answers, Mr. Ashemimry gave his views on the sub-

Q. As an internationally experienced Scudi business-mon. Mr. Ashemimry, what's your recommendation to foreigners interested in doing business in, or with, Saudi Arabia?

A. If there is one onswer before all others to that question, it would have to be, "Get to know us, our country, our traditions, our laws and our customs." I really can't emphasize this enough. We are a very proud people, who trace our ancestry back to Adam, and while

HOW TO DO BUSINESS IN SAUDI ARABIA

we respect your world and your accomplishments, we have our own very strong feelings, laws, customs and so on. Our world is different from yours, and while we will undoubtedly see change in our future, it will be at a pace with which we are comfortable, and only in those areas where we see it as desirable.

Difficult though it may be, I can't recommend anything more strongly to the foreigner who would come to Saudi Arabia to do business than that he try, after he has learned all he can, to understand why we are who we are, and to appreciate how we see ourselves, and how we think about ourselves, our society, and our coun

Q. Has that been a problem for foreign businessmen, which has caused difficul-

A. Sometimes, sadly, yes. Too often, we have seen the visitor who comes here with. no true understanding of what we are doing, and how we are, in fact, building a for better nation for our people. We are a growing country, and we have exactly the same sort of growing poins ony country would expect to have if it were to embark on the kinds of major efforts we are making. The businessman who comes here, and is frustrated because he con't get through on the telephone at the precise moment he wishes will, I hope, pouse to think how his home country" telephone service might be upset on occasions, if it were being overhouled, or rapidly doubled in capacity. To the foreigner, accustomed to a long-in-place infrastructure of technology and communication / transportation facilities, it has too often been forgotten that we are trying to put these taken-

for-granted things into place

at an incredible pace, and over vast Territory. We are sorry when we see the foreigner's frustration intrude on business dealings in which both he and we are interested, and we wish we could somehow get him to appreciate that for us the frustration is not there in such force because what is happening in our society is, in fact, taking place very quickly to us.

Q. Your point's taken. But, once a foreign business visitor has understood these things, what should he do in terms of establishing a business presence in Saudi Arabia, and trying to conduct his offairs?

A. That's perhaps the secand thing I should emphasize as strongly as I am able. Foreign companies do themselves on injustice if they don't seek out and find a Saudi Arabian partner. I don't mean by that to imply that they may not be wellequipped to do business in Saudi Arabia. It is more a consideration of the intense competitiveness of the world of business here, and the enormous advantages there are in having a solid Saudi Arabian partner with whom to build a strong, long-term business here.

Q. How do you find a

A. Really, the foreign businessman should come to Saudi Arabia, in person, after learning all he can from outside sources, and talk to local sources, such as other foreign firms already doing business here,: to get an idea of which of our . businessmen, or of our organizations appear to be most suited to be helpful in the pursuit of the foreign firm's business interests. There's a business encyclopedia available, which lists many sources of interesting

and interested local business operations.

It really doesn't take long to reach a "short list" of potential partners who seem appropriate to the particular business involved. Once that's done, one needs to spend some time getting to know more about the potential partners themselves, both on a business level and on a personal basis.

for, and check on, bank references, and should physically go to see the projects the potential partners have already completed, or which they have under way, or the operations which they are running. Remember, there ore many very large developments in the Kingdom now being tendered, or about to be tendered, and the competition for them is very strong. Many companies have been pursuing particular projects for a long time, and may therefore sound as if they are suitable partners, where in fact, they may not yet be truly established with on existing record of mojor accomplishment. It is always better to see active projects in which the potential partner has already proven his ability to win out amongst the many, mony competitors who may have attempted to win a major contract. In that way, the outside businessman gets a better sense of the capabilities of the company with whom he may wish to work.

Q. What about the other side of the coin; what will be the things the local partner will want to know about his potential foreign business colleague?

A. As you might expect, the Soudi businessmon is going to want to know if the outside business is really capable of doing what they say they can. The

foreigner should be ready and willing to show his own previous or existing work. as it stands outside the Kingdom. He should also be comfortable in providing banking references for checking by the potential local partner, but that's all perfectly normal business

dealing in any part of the

One thing I'm aware of that is often not appreciated fully by foreigners is the degree of personal sociability which goes with our customs of doing business in Saudi Arabia. For us, our long tradition of knowing each other socially as well as in a business sense makes a much more interwoven business/ social atmosphere than is found in many foreign countries. To the visiting businessman, that which we see as normal friendliness may often be taken as failing to get to the business point on our part. That's not true; we want to know and appreciate those with whom we do business, whether they are other Sandis or foreigners.

The visiting businessmen should get to know his Soudi partner socially, not only because that makes for better business relationships, but because the local partner will be enormously helpful in seeing to it that the foreigner does, in fact, understand the local laws, customs, traditions as key elements in our society.

Q. Once actually organized for doing business in Scudi Arabia, what should the foreign businessmen expect, in an operating sense? A. That will depend of

course, in many ways on the nature of the business in which he is operating, but it is fair to say that he will be wise to anticipate things taking longer than

own country. He should be easier for him to do if he stops to realize that the systems he may be used to in, say, Europe, have been in place for a very long time, and we are here having to cope not only with the installation of new systems, but also with a sharply increased number of people making demands on those systems, much of that number, I might add, being made up of exactly these foreign business people we have been discuss-

To illustrate what I mean by this, take the simple concept of pricing. It must be done with great care, as things change very quickly in some cases, due to competition or government actions. For example, a bag of cement in Spring, 76 cost 25:30 Riyals and you couldn't find them. Now, bags of coment are freely advertised everywhere, and are available at about 10-11 Riyals. There was a time when food prices began to soar, so the government decided to step in with subsidies to hold the price of food down for the people.

Again, that's where the value of the local Saudi partner can be of such help to the foreign businessmon. The Saudi partner will have a better sense of conditions in the Kingdom, and that better sense is likely to be a key factor in preparing a business plan which suc-ceeds because it is not priced too high, thus losing out on a major contract possibility, nor too low, resulting in a contract of major proportions on which the partners make no pro-

Conversely, of course, the foreign businessman is ideally situated to bring great strategic benefits to the partnership. He will very likely have ready access to new developments and systems that the local Setudi portner may not see so quickly. If your Soudi partner is not getting the exposure to the business press which you do, you should expose him to it.

Q. What are the commonest mistakes made by

foreign businessmen coming to the Kingdom?

A. Failing to find a Saudi business partner, às I've already discussed. Is certotally one, in my opinion. Secondly, iciling to respect our laws is an area in which otherwise good outside businessmen have made avoidable mistakes. And, of course, there have been for too many outsiders who have come to the Kingdom to "get rich quick." I suppose these people will be found wherever large amounts of money are involved, but we are looking for a different kind of bustness perspective in what we seek for the Kingdom.

Q. Mr. Ashemimry, what about your own company, and its role?

A. Ha! That might be a bad question, as I could talk about that for days. Briefly, our company decided to enter the field of industry as I am a firm believer that this, along with our present and future construction contracts, is where we can best serve the Kingdom and the people. One of the major roads to progress is in the industrialization and training of our people, thereby occurring the needed technical know-how for selfsufficiency. We have started construction of our first factory, and have, at present, seven more to complete. However, this is not the only activity we have which is part of our planning for the future in our country. Our company has long-term multi-national interests in construction, building materials and publish. ing. Representatives overseas, in Europe and the U.S., help make us more effective here, and I think it's fairly clear that we will continue to be deeply involved in the future progress in Saudi Arabia. As part of that involvement, we hope to help inform the outside world also, bringing it information on our country. Our recent book on the customs and heritage of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is, I think, a good example of this kind of effort.

I think our company will become more and more in volved, and successfully sc. in the business world of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Crossing the Vast Desert—Getting There Is Half the Problem

By Bob Lebling gDDAH (IHT).-Getting there is half the problem in Saudi

The kingdom's sweeping modnization plan demands a highly veloped transport infrastrucre capable of moving large imbers of people and staggerg quantities of goods across ndreds of miles of desert seejand.

The nation still conspicuously cks any distribution system a storage facilities capable of witting local resupply of, say, are parts or food in the vast meriand where they are sent on this entry port.

Creation of a modern, interking transportation network miving road, rail, air and sea affic-first became a realistic al with the quadrupling of oil ie King Faisal came to power 1964, when the kingdom's only ved roads were around Jeddah d Mecca and in the oil provce, nearly 20 per cent of exnditure had been on road ilding. But the flood of petrollars in 1974 made it possible - the Saudis to embark on pusands of miles of new road astruction and to upgrade the intry's tiny rail system, renote and expand Saudi seaports, well as dramatically boost the ignom's air network.

imerican, European and Asian practors are now implementprojects under the second e-Year Development Plan, ich calls for the construction 13,000 kilcmeters of highways i paved roads and 10,000 kiloters of earth-surface rural

mong the projects under way a new trans-desert highway ting the capital of Riyadh h the mountain resort town Tail on the Red Sea coast. summer seat of the Saudi ernment. The desert high-,s, which will save 100 kiloters over present routes, was set project of the late King sal who insisted it be laid a direct course, regardless difficulties in the terrain. The roadway, to be completed July at a cost of \$63 million. being constructed by Saudi tractors. Aerodynamic shapes either side of the highways e been designed to stabilize

a buildup on the road surface. Italian firms have taken a major since of the roadbuilding busines in Saudi Arabia handing at least 30 per cent of the king.tom's new road construc-

The country's inter-city high-sys now carry considerable

freight traffic—trucks making long-distance runs to and from Europe and the corthern Middle East, and tractor-trailers, hauling containerized goods from the taingdom's seasonts.

Of all the kingdom's transport objectives, a country-wide rail system seems the furthest from

desert and through the king- the Saudis in 1976. dom's largest oasis, Hofuf, with

the eight-hour journey, the sin- service in the United States a rail of Paris. gle-track line winds across the decade ago and purchased by

The kingdom plans to extend its hig agricultural projects. The the railway system to Jeddah more feasibility studies the govfamed old stainless-steel cars of and Mecca via Taif, and later to ernment is expected to award in

operation is the 600-kilometer make the run, a mirage-like the project have been completed tional rail system. line from Riyadh to the eastern sight until it is explained that by Arthur D. Little International province port of Dammam. On the cars were retired from of Cambridge, Mass, and Sofre-

> Some 50 American, European preparing to bid for the five or

shuttles between main cities, pas-

sengers must pick up their board-

first-come, first-served basis. Busi-

nessmen on expense accounts

try to fly first-class so that they

can book in advance and so that.

if a dignitary is given a seat at

the last minute, the booked pas-

senger gets humped to economy

class, while an economy-class pas-

senger is bumped off the flight.

Even this technique is not fool-

proof: U.S. Ambassador John

The Saudis are reportedly con-

time. Since then he has relied on

a twin-engined plane provided by

the U.S. Defense Department for

his trips in the kingdom and in

These days, Saudia is concen-

trating on improvements to

smooth out the service. A com-

puterized reservation service is

being introduced to cope with the

over-booking problem. New air-

port facilities usually present an

ordered picture of calm m con-

trast to the frenzied, shouting

Saudia airline attracts some im-

pressive talent. While it gets technical and business assistance

from TWA, it employs Saudi citi-

zens in well over half its posi-tions. Staff must be trebled in

five years, but the unusually good

screening program applied to ap-

plicants has improved the calibre

teachers from other Arab coun-

tries recruited to teach in Sandi

schools, with the mountains of

baggage containing the rewards

of their labors. Chartered airlines

are usually used to handle such

seasonal loads, as they are for

chaos of two years ago.

the region

sidering the introduction of a high-speed express similar to the famed Japanese Bullet train, and Asian consulting firms are which would require elevated track beds and fencing to protect the trains from wandering camels

tion is also weighing the possibility of reconstructing the celebrated Hejaz railway, destroyed by T.E. Lawrence and his bedouin rebels in the anti-Turkish uprising of World War I. This proposal. which has been dusted off after being shelved in the wake of the 1967 Middle East war, would connect the western province with the kingdom with the railways of Europe.

Sources here are skeptical about the reconstruction of the Hejaz line, but they admit that a freight line linking Saudi Arabia with the northern Arab world would have considerable economic bene-

The country's seaports are also undergoing dramatic expansion. Gulf and Red Sea ports are to receive an additional 54 piers by 1980 under the current developfor the kingdom's principal port

at Jeddah. With the help of petrodollars and imaginative planning, the government was able to eradicate the crippling congestion in the kingdom's seaports in 1977. Waiting times of two to three months were reduced to one or two days by hiring additional dock workers, providing container and roll-on/roll-off (ro-ro) facilitles, and unloading vessels via barges, lighters and even heli-

Port Facilities

Experts here concur that the elimination of port congestion was one of last year's most important domestic developments. Even more important than new facilities, though, was the skillful role played by management; a policy of auctioning off goods left on the ougyside accelerated deliveries; also, regulations were set up limiting access to ships with modern freight-handling gear, and the old scows were retired.

The Saudi Ports Authority recently proclaimed its success in smashing the bottlenecks with advertisements recording that in one week Saudi ports handled 182 584 tons of goods, including 35,-018 tons of cement, 29,009 tons of construction material 3.994 tons of timber 10.090 tons of steel. 48,768 tons of general cargo, over 32,000 tons of foods, and 54,335

Saudia Flies to Settlements Not Yet Opened by Paved Road

EDDAH (IHT).—Saudi Arabia's national airline, Saudia, seuds its Boeings to settlements in this kingdom that are not yet accessible by paved road.

Subsidized air fares are so low that it costs only about \$15 to fly 200 miles from Jeodan to the holy city of Medins. The same journey costs twice as much by

Civil aviation is pent of the super-technology which, Saudi planners hope, can help this country vault over the normally painfully slow stages of development. Airport capacity is expanding all over this country; the airline is buying and leasing planes faster than any other company in the world; and improvements in air traffic control which will include facilities for fully automated landings in dibility conditions, even sandstorms, will eventually put Saudi surports in the world's top category.

Success is bringing its own problems. Passenger traffic is expanding geometrically. "Our plan three years ago forecast that Riyadh sizport would handle 750,000 passengers by 1977: in fact, the figure turned out to be 2.5 million passengers there last year," says Civil Aviation Authority Director Abdullah Mahdi.

To cope with this human volume, Sauci Arabia is epending \$12 billion in five years, both for temporary expansion programs at airports in the major cities of Jeckielo, Riyacilo, and Dhahran, and on construction of vest new eimports to serve the same centers. For instance, the old Jeddah airport, designed in the DC-3 era, is being revemped while construction opoceeds simultaneously on the new \$3.5-billion airport, which will be as big as Manhattan island. Billed as the largest airport in the world, and scheduled to receive its first passengers in 1980, it will cope with the hordes of foreign businessmen who arrive daily in the kingdom's commercial capital, plus an anticipated one million Muslim palgrims a year in the special Hajj terminal. It will have its own desalination plant to supply dresh water and its own part to facilitate freight

Similarly elaborate familiales are planned in the new airport under construction in Riyach and at the giant new facility planned for the 1980s in the eastern province between Dhahran and Jubail-These three points will give the bingdom a modern transportation

By Tom Marinelli

RIYADH (IRT).—The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

supervises a range of projects

cost \$16 billion.

services.

Saudi Arabia estimated to

"The corps's involvement is a

tangible sign of our concern to-ward this country," an American

diplomat says. Although they are

limited to management, the

corps's performance has impress-

ed their Saudi clients, who can-

not seem to get enough of their

list of jobs including a \$3-billion-

plus new King Khaled military

city at al-Batin near the Kuwait

border, the \$400-million King Abdul Aziz Military Academy

outside Riyadh, the \$200-million

new National Guard headquar-

ters in Rivadh, two new naval beses

at Jubail and Jeddah, each cost-

The corps is handling a long

Meanwhile under supervision of the Civil Aviation Authority, airports are being improved or constructed at 18 small localities dotted eround the country -plus another dozen military airfilekis.

In eal these programs, people are only half the story: air cargo has become a major factor in this country's scremble for fast development. Over a period of five years, Saudia's freight jumped by one tinkrd a year. "Even entomobiles were coming by air during the peak of port congestion," a planner recalls. Automated freight terminals are prominent in all the simport plans, But the ecute squeeze is on

ing over \$400 million, a new

Royal Saudi Navy headquarters

in Riyadh and the military bases

in Tabuk and Khamis Mushavi.

Technically speaking, the con-

struction is military-related, but

since the corps faces the usual dearth of existing facilities in

Saudi Arabia, the work covers

hospitals, housing, swimming pools, data-processing centers and

Expansion

The corps has a contingent of

800 in Saudi Arabia-75 officers

and men (mostly pilots) and 750

civilians supervising \$8 hillion

worth of contracts already under

way. Another 200 men work full-

time in the United States on the

same projects. Paid for by the

Saudis, the corps provides engi-

neering and construction-man-

The corps of engineers just

ement services.

green-painted airolages In the first half of 1977, Saudia

sarried two million passengers-50 per cent more than in the same period in the previous year. To handle the stampede, Saudia has expanded its fleet to more than 50 aircraft, the largest in the Middle East-mostly Boeings but including seven Lockheed Tri-Stars and even timy Cessnas. Saudia's orders for aircraft are among the biggest purchases in aviation history, and they keep

coming. The passenger crush has meant problems for the airline's ground services. Passenger-handling is improving noticeably, but flights

sion, its only remaining overseas

headquarters, from Italy to Riyadh

in preparation for the big expan-

sion in work foreseen under the

new Engineer Assistance Agree-

ment to be signed in mid-1978.

built an American-funded mili-

tary sirfield in Dhahran. In the

late 1960s, it undertook its first

Saudi-funded project—a \$43-mil-

lion radio and television system

in Rivadh. As a result, the corns

gained the confidence of the royal

family, it is said here.

working again in two weeks.

The corps's involvement here

West was bumped off a first-class Saudia flight on his return to Jeddah after presenting his credentials in Riyadh. In the end another diplomat ceded his place U.S. Engineers Handling a Long List of Jobs three major areas: the Enginee Assistance Agreement, the Saudi Naval Expansion Program (SNEP)

> has its roots in the 1950s when it and housing to computers and a complete small navy of 25 vessels. About 30 per cent of the contracts let and supervised by the corps go to American firms a drop from 55 per cent two years ago. South Koreans are next, and British, Italian, West German

The Saudis realize the corps knows how to get things done, particularly in an environment like Saudi Arabia, where every-thing has to be done from scratch. When a flash flood knocked out the water system of Jeddah two government's S.O.S. and got it

Saudia operations are faced with all the problems special to life in this country. For instance, temperature changes are so extreme that airports must be airconditioned and then heated on and the Saudi Arabian National the same day. Freight planning Guard (SANG) program. Under is difficult because all freight these three programs the Saudis travels in one direction-in-with are buying everything from roads no balancing outbound cargo flow. Saudia's normal traffic volume is distorted three times a year by the mass movements of the 60,000

and Saudi firms have also won

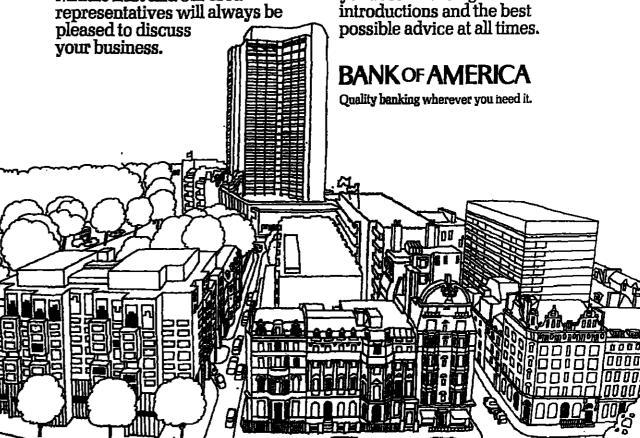
pilgrim traffic. An explanation for the corns's Saudia makes a special effort popularity here is that the vast Saudi plans have soaked up all the available private industry project managers. So the corps -whose technical personnel is just as good—is a very welcome

over Hajj because despite its routes to the United States, Europe, and Japan-Saudia retains an Talamic dimension, apparent both in its route policy and in the ban on alcohol in the plane, and head of livestock. even in passenger luggage. -J. F. Here in London you're closer than you think to the Middle East

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APICORP is an inter-Arab, joint-stock Corporation established at the end of 1975 by Member States of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

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QGPCO, QAFCO, QAPCO, QASCO-Qatar

Management and participation in loans to finance a natural gas recovery, gathering and liquefaction complex, fertilizer extension and petrochemical complex.

Entreprise Sonatrach Algeria

Management and participation in a loan for the extraction, gathering and liquefaction of natural gas (LNG).

Recently, participation in the equity and financing of the Bahrain natural gas liquids project and the Arab Petroleum Services Company's drilling and maintenance project in Libya has been approved, and the two projects are now in the implementation stage.

In hand are studies and discussions in Egypt, Syria and Tunisia for gas, refining and petrochemical projects. Furthermore, the Corporation is studying the feasibility of financing pan-Arab detergent, catalyst and carbon black/petroleum coke projects.

ARAB PETROLEUM

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Saudi Students **Prepare For Technological** Independence



A young Saudi from the General Directorate of Meteorology receives instruction in communications techniques. He is just one of many Saudi Arabian students already benefiting from his government's far-sighted policy of giving high priority to technical

One of the published well known aims of the Saudi Arab-11976-1990) is to double the number of schools and the number of students receiving free education. In addition facilities for college students, now numbering some 14,500, will be increased to cater for nearly 50,000 under-taking higher education. As has been the case for at least twenty years, any student winning a scholarship to an overseas uni-

versity has all expenses paid. The ultimate objective of the government's enlightened approach to education can be seen as a desire to provide, from within Saudi Arabia, adequate technical manpower resources for the country's continued

By its very nature, however. the education programme is recognised as a long term stratesy. In the meantime to ed the technology transfer to Saudi nationals, a number of government administrations have already organised the provision of specially devised technical courses covering the range of subjects and specialised skills needed within particular departments. Very often these training programmes are managed in conjunction with those overseas companies already under contract to give the temporary

assistance needed for the de-

velopment of essential technical

Typical of this sort of technical development programme is one being masterminded by the Saudi Arabian Directorate of Meteorology. In England 230 young Saudis have already completed a full year of intensive language training as a preliminary exercise prior to their starting technical training.

In October 1977, by contractual arrangement with International Aeradio Limited (IAL), the U.K. hased aviation technical services and communications Group, the students moved on to study Electronics, Radar and Com-munications Engineering at Bailbrook House, IAL's private training College in the West of

During the running period of IAL's present five year technical services contract with the Met. Directorate, the students about to commence training at Bailbrook House will qualify as engineers and technicians. The Directorate's long term technical systems development plans are therefore backed by a fully programmed training scheme. The scheme will ensure that in the not too distant future qualified Saudi nationals will be available to operate and maintain the advanced technical systems at present being imple-



Young Bedouin Leave the Desert-With Few Regrets

By Mary Jo McConahay

RIVADH (IET).—The life of the nomadic bedown tribes, unchanged for millennia until the discovery of oil about 40 years ago, will disappear in Saudi Arabia within the next generation.

This is the prediction made by government experts and by bedu themselves, many of whom have already moved to the towns. The economic basis for bedu life disappeared a generation ago when motor vehicles began to crisscross the desert expanses, supplanting the camels reared by the bedu and ending the caravaus which paid protection money

to the tribes. Where once they were the vast majority of the Arabian peninsula's population and undisputed lords of its desert territory, these sheep and cattle herders today account for only about one inhabitant in four. And this num-

ber is dwindling fast. The spring census is taken as helicopters whirl over the camps of black tents. But even those whose heads are counted are probably not true year-round nomads: they may spend more months each year in towns and cities than in the desert.

Cosmopolitan Saudis like to talk about the stamp their desert ancestry has left on today's Sandi culture-traditions of elaborate hospitality, allegiance to tribe or extended family and a flerce fighting spirit.

But young nomads, whose education has put them in positions of sedentary comfort and power. are often critical of their former

"I know the life of the bedowin. end it's not romantic," says a high official in the Ministry Planning who spent his first 19 years as a wandering bedown. "I'm not sitting here behind a

desk thinking how wonderful it is on the desert in the spring when the sheep jump around. Instead, I remember when we had to subsist on dates because the wood was wet and we couldn't build a fire, or I remember taking the tent down and traveling 30 miles on a camel in freezing temperatures. I'd rather be just where I am," he says.

Not Too Soon

The central government in Riyadh would like to see all the subjects settled down and considers if it were the next gen-

eration it would not be too soon. If hundreds of thousands of the nomads were trained and absorbed into the national work force, the country could slash its uncomfortably high rate of imported manpower

Political control is more easily administered over a sedentary population than a wandering one. The problems of providing health and education facilities around the desert are enormous, both in terms of expenditure and the critical shortage of medics and Various plans have been im-

plemented in order to hurry the process of settlement-not always with expected results. The King Faisal Settlement Project, for instance, was set up in the 1960s to entice nomads to a life of agriculture at Harradh, an oasis at the edge of the Empty Quarter. The head of that ambitious experiment says it falled to create sedentary farmers, but hundreds of bedu were eventually trained in an occupation they preferred—as heavy equipment operators, Today Harradh has become a mechanized dairy farm which no longer tries to settle

Many make the transition

like someone who is really thirsty and has found the water, //says a government training expert who worked with bedu for the last decade.

Providing Labor

It would aimost seem that the government need do nothing to enforce settlement: regular cash wages, the opportunity for education, and the techniques and trinkets of technology are suc-ceeding quite handily in luring the bedu from their traditional

Boys and young men, whose fathers may have taken their first short-term jobs with oil explorers, now provide labor for the massive construction industry created by oil wealth. Bedu are also active in the

transportation sector, where they man the fleets of service and special taxis and they drive the trucks loaded with machinery and imported food.

A principal occupation is the military, especially the National Guard, whose active and reserve visites are made up almost entirely

mental labor and factory work. Another factor in the disappearance of nomed life is the desire to take advantage of the accelerated program for wide-spread education. In addition, the government pays the bedu for sending their children to school

Life on the Sand

The payment is both an induce-

Ironically, life on the sand has never been better; new gifts and technology are easing the fading days of the antient ways. Water trucks, pick-ups for trans-porting people and animals, asphalt reads, canned foods, small gas stoves and sewing machines join the hebitual attractions of fresh air and free movement to make many bedu rejuctant to give up desert life entirely. The old say they would rather spend their days in a tent on the open desert than sit inside a concreteblock house or even a tin-roofed shack, often the most likely housing when they first move

Bedu wives with children find

Jobs the bedu refuse include remain the same with the move to the city, and worse: in town they are confined to a house with four wails, cut off from the society of female relatives. Many come to realize that their families occupy the bottom rung on a socioeconomic ladder they did not previously know existed. Wives who cannot "adjust" are divorced or simply are returned ment to settle and compensation

to their families in the desart. The Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture and Social Affairs each have programs adapted to the special situation of the bedouin, but a unit of the Ministry of Interior which had been planted to coordinate all aspects of a bedouin development policy and programs has not yet been

Homogenous Society

One official publication candidiy admits that "the pare of change in the rest of the kingdom has recently been so fast that the economic and social gap between the bedouin and the remainder of the population is widening." The same publication puts the net decrease in the dic population at 2 per

industrialized society in San-Arabia is smothering what left of the bedouin life-style,

Even those who are not a eager to join the modern work see that the process is irreversible Bedu who think of themselve less as Saudis than as membe of the Beni Hagir or Al-Kossar or some other tribe are agonize to find that the restrictions national borders also apply nomads and that they are longer free to wander at will

The time transition may i complicated by another ne phenomenon in the history the bedu: the generation gap.

"I like to ride into the desert my Range Rover, but I won never go back to living in tent," says an ex-nomad who politically and financially su cessful Seated beside his Ame ican wife in their home in t eastern province, he continue "My father can afford an apar ment on Park Avenue, but he out there now wandering arou with his camels, somewhere ne Iraq. I think. I have to adn he likes it there. No. I don

Solving the Problems of a Huge Religious Gathering

By G. H. Jansen

TEDDAH (IHT) .- The Haji, or pilgrimage to Mecca, is one of the most remarkable religious therings in the world today, both in terms of the number of its pilgrims and in the diversity of their nationalities.

A larger number of Hindus, two million or more, may bethe in the waters of the Genges, but they ane all Indiana. The million and a haif Hajjis in an annual pilgrimage, however, are drawn from nearly 80 countries and speak at least twice that many tongues and dislects.

Islam is a comparatively young religion and it is still growing. Their number has increased sixfold in the past 20 years and has more than doubled in the last eight. With an annual world increment of over 12 million Muslims the potential expansion in pilgrim traffic is enormous. televised in Muslim countries for

the first time, and the emotional and traffic control, transit cenimpact was considerable.
The logistical problems of the Haif are enormous. In six days, this mass of humanity has to

to Mina to Arafat and back. In addition, 360 days of the year Mina and Arsiat ere deserted—there are 30-odd houses at Mina; a sandy plain and rocky outcrops and nothing more at Arafat. So two vast tent cities have to be established and provided with all the necessary serjust that limited period.

All Year Round

Only the efficient organization set up by the Saudi government ensures that this concentrated mass movement goes smoothly. The Ministry of Pligrimage Affairs and Religious Endowme which works all year round to prepare for a month of intense activity, has a budget of \$200

million. Besides preparing roads

ters and "Pilgrim Cities," it also prepares guides of different nationalities who use such modern devices as closed-circuit TV, welkie-talkies and helicopters to facilitate the flow of the pilgrims.

In the three weeks prior to the actual pilgrimage, 120 flights a day, mostly charters, land at Jed-dah airport, the "Islamic Port." A special Hajj terminal at the giant new Jeddah airport—more like a village than a transit lounge—is projected to handle one millions Hajjis by 1985. Two aprons will be able to hold up to 10 jumbo jets at one time, and 50,000 pilgrims a day will pass through the fully-automated facility to waiting buses. A special company with a fleet of 2,000 buses is being set up to handle pilgrim transport.

Haiis are then driven on one of two new highways to Mecca, to begin the actual pilgrimage. Something like 70,000 vehicles

set out from Mecca for Mina at

the Hajj, but there are no traffic jams because a new complex of eight roads, plus a pedestrian road, have been constructed.

The nature of the Hajjis themseives enormously complicates an already vast logistic problem. Almost all of them are simple folk-farmers and small artisans, almost all of whom are illiterate and may speak only obscure dialects. Most of them have never before left their natal villages or

Each pilgrim must be in the charge of a mutawwif, or Hajj guide, who assumes responsibility for the transport and welfare, material and spiritual, of the Haili from doorstep-to-doorstep, a "packet" pilgrimage. It is the tanwijeen who shepherd groups of pilgrims, sometimes roped together, through the terri-

fying, surging mass There are 80 firms of mutauswifeen, and in some countries their fees are paid on the install-

But even the most efficie mulawwif system would not we as smoothly as it does were not for the infrastructure provied by the Saudis.

The Saudis are particula proud that the Hajj is no long. the worldwide health hazard was even a generation ogo, that to the provision of a good wa supply, garbage disposal a canitary facilities, hospitals, qu antine camps and maze disinf tion. This health service fa a particularly grave challer this last Hajj when cholers near-epidemic form appeared Syria, Jordan and Turkey before the otierims left or cru through these countries. A g eration ago the disease have ravaged the Hajjis. 7 year, thanks to stringent contr it had no effect. Since to while on the pilgrimage is posed to be meritorious it with some regret that one pilgsaid. "They have now made

difficult to die on the Hajj."



Between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf an ancient race of people are changing the face of their nation, virtually overnight.

Today, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the site of one fourth of the free world's construction activity.

An essential element in the Saudi Arabian development plan is the construction of commercial ports. These ports are being designed, constructed and operated under the supervision of the Saudi Ports Authority. Making a significant contribution in this regard is Archirodon Construction (Overseas) Co. S.A., the major contractor in the construction of the Jeddah, Dammam and Jubail Ports.

Jeddah Port is one of the major projects of the Kingdom's long term economic program. It has traditionally been the primary commercial port of the Kingdom and the closest to the Holy Pilorimage center of Mecca. The Port has had to meet the phenomenally growing import needs for the development of the Kingdom and millions of pilgrims each year.

Since 1975, work valued at one billion Saudi Riyals has bee completed on the port Today, Jeddah Port is satisfactorily meeting the Saudi Port Authority's requirements with minimur waiting time for the unloading vessels. Presently, the Saudi Port Authority has initiated plans for ne DIIIION SAUDI KIYAIS volve the construction of twenty new deep-water bent, s, admin

strative buildings, warehouses etc., it is scheduled for comple tion in 1981, and will practically double the port's capacity. DAMMAM The Port of Dammam is another key component in the Saur Arabian economic program due to its strategic location on the

Arabian Gulf coast, which serves the oil rich and rapidly devek ping Eastern Province. From 1969 until the present day, deep and shallow-water bertiing facilities, warehouses, administrative buildings, small craft harbours, and other port facilities have been constructed with

value in excess of one billion Saudi Riyals. Today Dammam is fully equipped modern port where waiting time for unloading sels has been reduced from three months to two days. The expansion of Dammam Port continues today with the con struction of the West Port which is valued at 3.4 billion Saud

JUBAIL

An excellent illustration of the dynamic growth experienced by Saudi Arabia is the Port of Jubail. The once small fishing harbou has been transformed in two years into a large commercial port serving the needs of the massive industrial and petrochemical development program underway there.

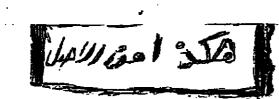
The transformation began in 1975, with the construction of a break-water, four berths, a building complex, roads and other port facilities. This project valued at 550 million Saudi Riyals was completed in December 1977. Today the second phase of the project is being implemented with its final goal, an ultra-moderi

Today, throughout the Middle East the name Application Construction (Overseas) Co. S.A., is synonymous with consistent quality, reliability and superior standards of performance. At the ports of Jeddah, Dammam and Jubail Archirodon has combined its resources of highly specialised technical equipment and a wealth of expertly trained professional personnel to make the dreams and ideas of men a reality of miracle of Saudi Arabia.

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The Muslim Religion Is Not Just Faith, But a Way of Life

TECCA (IHT),—Islam's imporsater than that of any religion any other state in modern

ets

The religious tenets of Islam e the letter of the law: The gan is the nation's constitun and the Saudi legal system sts primarily on sharie, traal Muslim law.

Islam is bound up with the past Saudi Arabia: The modern nam-state arose from a religious. wement, Wahhabism, which itif was a puritanical revival of eistic Muslim faith · rn here a millennium earlier. At present, Islam conditions by life here because the Musa religion, especially Wahhab-n is not just a spiritual faith & also a way of life.

islam will shape the future of e kinedom because it is perceivby the leadership as an ideoisocially in an era of acute ess and secure the region from guptive foreign influences.

Classic Pattern

The Saudi saga began in a assic patiern for Middle Eastn societies an association be-Ill cen a desert tribal chieftain da charismatic religious figure with the 18th-century alliance tween the Sand dynasty and e Islamic reformer, Muhamad Ibn Abdul-Wahhab. Repelled by the laxity and cadence in Islam of the era, e Wahhabi approach as it is plained today in Saudi publicaas, stressed a return to the city of the Prophet's way and mage: literal obedience to palim law, a war against innotion, avoidance of superstitions latry of saints, acceptance of solute predetermination. It emasized the prohibition of wine, oking and the placing of

mistones over the dead. The movement at that time ded in uniting the penmila. Then, early in this cenry, Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and his islim brethren rewrited the in bes in a new holy war, which ablished the present boundas of the kingdom.

... Wahhabism continued to hold ay in this country, which alet alone of Arab lands was ver colonized. After oil was covered in the 1930s, many ma (religious teachers) opposmodern technology as a vioion of Wahhab's injunction Islam will shape the future of the kingdom because it is perceived by the

leadership as an ideology that can preserve this country socially in an era of acute

stress and secure the region from disruptive foreign influences.

against innovation. Saudi rulers, however, argued that "worldly" inventions—telephone, coffee, automobiles, television, girle' education had no bearing on reli-

Friday Sermons

Nonetheless, religious practice and opinion has remained strong, especially in Riyadh, in smaller,

localities and of course here cation media: Koranic readings among the holy sites an area ible only to Muslims, Public frivolity is frowned on throughout the kingdom; Friday semnous propagate conservative views; and Koranic punishments, including amountation and beheading, are carried out smid the same publicity accorded criminal sanctions in the West. Plety

occupy much TV broadcast time. the kingdom gospei-type radio station. An active reminder of the puritanical Saudi ways is the Comfor Public Morality, known in Alabic literally as the Committee for Encouragement of Virtue and Discouragement of Vice. Its members are older men

worn headcloths, which they don without the usual coiled cords. wielding cane-like sticks to enforce Muslim practice in public places: they pound moistly on thop shutters to ensure closure during the five daily prayers, or prevent smoking during Ramadan (the month of fasting) or shame women immodestly dressed. A feature of urban life here since

The Hajj, a Personal Pilgrimage for Millions

(Confinued from Page 11.) to perform the Hajj. They were rate peasants and stomic scientists, journeying from poverty and prosperity, from villages deep in jungles and at the edge of erts and from high-rise office blocks in bustling cities, everyone dolfing their habitual baggy transers or Cardin suits to don the simplest attire man has de-

We hurried along the narrow defile through brown and barren hills to Mins chanting the pilgrimage refrain, "Here I am, O God, at Thy command. Here I

Six miles east of Micca is the village of Mina in a valley shaped like the base of a fan which opens into the Plain of Arafat. It is a village imbabited for only five days a year, when it is submerged in the filood of pligrims. The Prophet Muhammed resided at Mica during his farewell pile. According to traditio Mina is the place where Abraham was tempted to defy God's com-

Today Mina has a few dozen mt buildings a mosque,

bakery, water towers and several streets of three or four-storeyed pastel-painted khons where pil-

Throughout the day pilgrims extraved on foot, by bus and car and pick-up truck, to estile in and prepare themselves spirimadly in their individual ways for the following day of meditation and prayer on the Plain of

Plain of Arafat

Early the next morning flowed en messe to Arafat, a journey of seven miles along broad highways. Sailing along on the roof of our little bus I saw the Plain from afer, like a great open hand ready to receive us. Cupped in the palm of that hand was the last whitetended city into which we were to settle for the day. There, to one side was the Mount of Mercy, the rocky outcrop from which the Prophet preached his last

As I began my ascent of the Miount, siready closely covered with plignins, a tall African generously tapped the shade of administrative blocks, a modern alling to mind the Prophet's

words: "All Muslims in this world form one race of brothers." This, I realized then, is the secuage of the pilgrimage. The spiritual journey traveled each pilgrim is into himself. It is similar to a Christian retreat, involving stock-taking and renunciation of wrongdoing, Each pilgrim presents himself to God

for assessment and pardon. It

is a lonely journey in the midst of a multitude. The spiritual culmination, but not the close, of the Hajj comes the pagrims feel the burden of their transgressions lifted from their shoulders. This occurs at the time of the moon prayer at Arafat. This spiritual liberation visibly transforms the conation and the atmosphere changes from grave devotion to light-hearted screnity.

Feast of Sacrifice

Just after sunset the multitude goes back hallway to Mina to desolate billy wilderness of takifa, where the pilgrims worship in small groups and sleep beneath the stars. In the morning, the third day, they return to Mine to celebrate the Feast of Secrifice, the most

sacred festival of the Musium

These ceremonies commemo rete men's search for a faith. They go back to the time of the desent patriarchs and the first stimings of monotheism, when Abraham was commanded to sacrifice his son, as a proof of obedience to God. The anthem of the pilgrimege, "Labbayk, Al-lehumma, Labbayk!"—"Here I am, O God, at Thy command. Here I am!" is drawn from the very words of Abraham, the father of the belief in One God, which is the bests of Islam.

En commemoration of Abraham's willingness to obey God's communication, and of God's gift to Abraham of a ram to sacrifice in his son's place, the pitgrims on the Feast of Sacrifice buy a sheep or goat or even a share in an animal, for sacrifice, consuming a part and giving the rest to

Vicatiously sharing in the events at Mina. Muslims throughout the world also celebrate with sting, sime-giving and gifts. For the pilgrimage is the well-spring of Islam, efficienting the unity of God, the submission of the individual to God and the brotherhood of all Muslims

nayeen appear gradually to be loring importance and dying out

While some Saudis are pious only in public many others are genminely fervent, "We Saudis, by sticking to the right path, have had the bounty of cil," says a 28-year-off off company employee, "When Egypt's Muslims allied themselves with Soviet "When Egypt's Muslims non-believers, they were humiliated; then, when they returned to Islam, they won an astound-

ing victory in 1973." Emphasizing similar King Khaled recently urged his subjects to show "gratitude for the vast favors bestowed on us by Allah for observing the Holy Koran's teachings"

Pillar

Islam is also a pillar of Saudi policy towards the whole world. The Saudis as keepers of the holy places, pursue a role as the leaders of a 20th-century Muslim resurgence. As the Saudis see it, an Islamic revival must be based on religion and a shared wealth,

not on conquest. The World Islamic League. which has its office here, gets Saudi support for its "people-topeople" operations promoting Muslim teachings in 126 countries The Islamic Conference, founded by the late King Faisal, moved its headquarters here from Cairo the famed Al-Ashar mosque used to be the intellectual center of Islam). It commands a sizable budget, deals with 38 governments, and oversees the work of the Islamic Development Bank the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the new Islamic News Agency and a program to build Islamic-minded universities. The bank, with a \$1billion capital, makes interest free loans and shares the profit instead of charging interest

The Islamic Conference con tinues to gain prominence. Originally set up in Egypt, where its first secretary-general was then-Col. Anwar Sadat, the conference was broadened with Saudi sup port in 1972 when the first Islamic summit was held in adorocco. There the Saudis emerged as the leading power and financial backers in Islam's resurgence -a role enshrined even in the second Five - Year Development Plan, which provides for an "advance toward social and economic goals while maintaining the religious and moral values of Islam."

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Rule by Consensus Is the Key To Lead Country Into the 1980s

less oil

seriously by OPEC members. Increasing the income for develcomental minuses seemed a matter of ungency. Now that the United States, the world's largest consumer of crude oil and its prod-"energy junkie," a more sophisticated orchestration of production and price seems possible for Saudi

The U.S. alangers who produced the second Five Year Plan, the "Petrodollar Plan," have been likened to architects who have produced a design for Vertailles, white all the client wanted was a ranch-style home with a swim-

Since its inception, the Saudis have been engaged in cutting back and reordering priorities, As recently as 1976, Pittsburghs on the Gulf and the Red Sea were a part of the Saudi future—with no particular concern for worldscale supply and demand estimates for steel, aluminum and mical products in the 1980s. But a quiet scaling-down has taken place. A steel mill at Jubail with a forecasted annual production capacity of 5 million tons has been out back to a tar-

Dr. Ghazi Abder-Rahman Al-Gosalbi, the gifted and energetic minister of industry and power, does not want to be described by historians of modern Arabia as the founder of a number of industrial ghost towns. The "Safco flasco" in the eastern province has been a salutary les-

Safco's problems produced more than a lively concern for demand projections in all areas of production. The cost of feedstocks, assumed to be so inconsiderable as not to warrant consideration, was

Not so long ago the feedstock of Saudi industrial expansion was little more than a visual experience. When sirlines reduced the discomfort and hazards of heatgenerated air turbulence by scheduling most Dhahran arrivals at night, newcomers were awed by a vista which Dante could ferno." On all sides were flares -"associated" gas which surfaced during crude oil productionsending billions of energy units into the atmosphere.

A Reminder

Safco's problems served as a

reminder that Kuwait was the textbook case on unregulated industrial expansion and expenditure. The Kuwait experience is more of a cautionary tale in Riyadh today than it was when the Kuwaiti bubble burst, long before "petrodollar" was added to ess vocabulary. The development program was also based upon heavy infusions of expatrite—largely Palestinian—talent, whose politicization of young Kuwaltis and other forms of activism have added an unwanted political expression at the university, in the media and elsewhere.

Similar problems have been brewing closer to the major oil installations of Dhahran, Ran Tanura and Abqaiq. Expatriate influences in Bahrain have added to indigenous elements of deed in age-old Sunni-Shi'a Muslim differences, others resulting, in the Saudi view, from the relatively liberal, free and easy atmosphere which has made Bahrain an island oasis for Westerners.

Of most concern is a trade union movement, the influence of which has led, again in the Saudi view, to a certain amount of unrest in Aramco installations and

For such reasons, many fear that the growth of Saudi economic power will move hand-inhand with rigorous enforcement of an austere religious and moral

Economic Strategy

In deciding upon the level of oil production, in recommending the degree and the emphasis of industrial development and thus determining the extent to which Saudi Arabia will go into international investment and portfolio protracted Middle Eastern conflict cannot be quantified. Defense systems can be ourchased contingency funds set aside, but the potential for massive economic and political distocation must not be ignored

Therefore, some Saudi economic strategists are counting on future oil and gas development in Mexico. the North Sea-anywhere to lengthen the period of reduced production and higher energy prices for Saudi Arabia. They also count on OPEC cooperation (and that of such potential non-OPEC "mejors" as Mexico and Canada) to avoid extensive periods of oil glut.

These factors will facilitate more measured investment and measured development—the building of a complete, modern network of ports, highways, railroads and electronic communication on which capital works projects can depend.

Measured investment is as much a key to the Saudi future as measured development. Both are predicated on the assumption that even at \$35 per barrel Saudi Arabian light crude oil would be far cheaper than "downstream" products manufactured from it. If less economically vulnerable "downstream" activity is con-centrated within Saudi Arabia which would also reduce domestic inflation—more billions of Saudi Arabian rivals could be invested in the West. Then, as oil reserves decline in say, 30 to 50 years (depending upon developments in secondary recovery and new discoveries), offshore investment funds would be available

for repatriation for a further period of non-oil development. This view of the future has much more appeal in Rivedin then the one which envisions Saudi Arabia as the banker for regional economic development.

'Run the Console'

Nonetheless, if the Saudis are to insure their own destiny they must, in the words of a member of the Saudi-U.S. Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation, management, Saudi planners are learn to "run the console." A capits 1-intensive economy is not a fluence, OPEC) should not be threat to the stability of a sparsely populated country. It is preferable to labor-intensive enterprises, if the labor is expatriate. But a capital-intensive economy is equally vulnerable so long as foreigners git at the corrole

The cadres of Saudi economists, public administrators and petroleum engineers increase with each graduating class. Even so, the capacity for long-range planning for looking across the whole spectrum of government and private-sector activities before reaching policy decisions, is in short supply. In some ways, the second Five-Year Plan has become a forum in which ministries compete for position and for larger percentages of the plan's funds as priorities shift.

At one level of dispute are the priorities and goals of the second Five Year Plan. While this obviously involves the royal princes in the ministries, it is more directly a concern of the technocrats. The higher level of dispute is over crude oil price and production strategies.

Consequently there is wide-spread opposition to Crown Prince Fahd's policy (implemented after the OPEC meeting at Doha in December, 1976) of main-taining a high off-production level while calling for restraint on price increases. This is assailed in some quarters as Crown Prince Fahd's "\$800-million gift to oil companies and consumers." The more simplistic opposition, which has supporters within the powerful Sudetry inner circle, regards Fahd's policy as purely political—to purchase U.S. support in the Arab-Israeli dispute. On this besis they dismiss the policy as a failure and call for drastic production cuts, to as low as 5 million barrels per day

(bpd) and a much higher price. Vulnerable Europe

Other factions see Crown Prince Fabd's policy as more than a custly pro-American ges-While opposing a very level of production, they high share his concern that Sandi oil policy (and through Saudi in-

thon to the West-especially in Europe, which is considered vulnerable to the advance of Communism, Indeed, it is because of what they regard as a growing Communist threat to some EEC countries and the existence of radical activities closer at hand-in Iranian and Pakisteni Bakochistan, in South Yemen and in the southern Red Sea. area generally that this group favors obtaining more money for

The current Sendi recreminstion of development goels srises from more than a fear of potential damage to the fabric of its society through pressure-cooker industrialization. But is there a "Saudi society?" as Blamarck complained that he could find Hanoverians, Swebians or Bavarians but no Germans the late King Faisal worried about the searcity of convinced Sauchs in a community of Heiazis Asiris and Heconic

Neid, the heartland of Arabia. was and remains a different proposition. It is the site of the founding of Saudi Arabia and the capital of the modern kingdom where Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud dramatically retrieved and reasserted power with his defeat of the Rashidis in 1902. Hence the Nejdis have something akin to a proprietary attitude toward the kingdom, and it is bronic that on occasion King Faisa? was criticised by his brothers for his "Hejasi" sittlindes.

Heterogeneity

Hejaz, the province which con-tains two of listen's most important shrine cities, Mecca and Medina (the third being Jerusalem) has through 13 centuries of phigrimage become one of the most racially heterogeneous regions on earth,

This heterogeneity is very much on the minds of Sendi elites, who have clung to traditional methods and observances with a tenantity unequaled eisewhere in the Arab World. They want to keep inner Arabia as a piace apart. Yet how is this possible if the second Five Year Pian results in the introduction of more timen 500,000 foreigners into the kingdom by the early

At present, the emphasis is on security. Recruitment is aimed at groups who will not include ide-Closy or political activism in their

Yet this is not enough. In the

1980s the regime will transform Hejazis and Asinis into Sandi Arabians by more effectively distributing the benefits of petrodollar wealth throughout the

table expansion of the Saudi work force through creating prooppositualties for women

Moreover, the law which limits rocational and technical education to Saudi citizens will be changed, as well as requirements for citizenship. It is not un-reasonable that the older generation of Saudi leaders, aware that their population barely exceeds five million, should resist giving too many opportunities to Yemeni and Hadhrami laborers (the combined population of the two Yemens far exceeds that of Saudi

nis? As one Saudi official sees "Then they will send for their families and we will be swamped." The time will come sible, and useful, to make Sandi Arabians of them. And the his-tory of migration in the Arab

World suggests that they will be no less loval and devoted than. say, those distinguished servants of the Saudi ruling house, the Alirezas-one of whom is King Khaled's ambassador to the United States and whose roots are unquestionably Persian. At some point in the late 1980s, a prominent Saudi Arabian official maintains: "Mine will cease to be a subcontracted country."

Expertise

The need for Western expertise wal continue well into the 1980s, even if the second Five Year Plan is drastically modified and the third plen further alters priorities. Predictions that there will be 125,000 American heads of families resident in the kingdom in 1985 will depend as much on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and the resolution of the Arab-Israell conflict as it does on the Saudi minister of plan-

But the Koreans will remain in force in the 1980s with their package deal approach to projects, from the manager to the camp cook.
The Pakistani work camps will

proliferate because Pakistarris will continue to be willing to live in ansterity and deprivation in order to return home to buy a plot of land, agricultural implements or education for their children

When the Yemenis and Sudsnese return home and are replaced with electric dishwashers, diesel-powered street sweepers and Crowave ovens, what will be the values and aspirations of the average Saudi Arab? Will the House of Saud reign over the first fully automated welfare

The future is unknowable, and perhaps the most that Seuti Arabia can ask for is an ere of peace and security in which to work out its role in the workl

'New Men'

Among the educated princes of the House of Saud-perhaps 300 cut of some 2,000-there are futurists who, like many of the "new men" returning with advanced degrees from Western universities. look beyond an Arab-Israeli settlement to an era of comprehensive regional development along lines which would encourage po-litical moderation and "stake-in-society" attitudes. Such planning would include an all-out war on desertification. It would invoive Israelis with Arabs, Iranians and perhaps Pakistanis and Turks For such long-range planners, Iran is more of a special and complicated case than Israel

a complication but an exception Most Saudi "new man" consider Egypt as not having a place in hopeless condition of its economy. The new generation of systems analysis and administrators has kitike appreciation for Egyptian culture and history. To them, it is Bangladesh on the Nile, and they support nothing more than the tuberculosis sanitarium polwhile hoping that the family makes the proper arrangements. It is a policy fraught with danger for the region But it if policies of measured develop ment and investment are to be

carried out with little more than Hp-service to the concept of regional development. The "special a case in point.

Despite emphasis on Islamic solidarity and diplomatic politicese, the Saudi Arabian regime fears

Iran - its military power, the Sheh's imperial hubris, but most of all, the implications of Iran as a coe-bullet reg.m2

In the 1980s, Saudi attention will be riveted upon the race between economic development and cil depletion in Iran. If the second outdistances the first. Saudi Arabia will be forced to invest petrcleum resources to the realization of Iranian goals. This version of Hobson's choice is that a flow of Saudi oil eastward across the Guil would be preferable to a flow of Iranian troops westward. However, if the Pahlavi dynasty is overturned, a radical successor regime (or regimes, for the Iranian empire has been divided before) would be another matter. The "special relationship" of the United States with both Tehran and Riyadh, a strategic non-starter which would tie U.S. hands if the Shah took the offensive, would operate in Saudi Arabia's favor

But access to the Indian Octa and to the West could remain problem for Saudi Arabian a The pipelines which will cross # peninsula from the Gulf to p Red Sea represent more than : interest in decentralization ar. diversification of economic tivity: hence export refineries e the Red Sea, speculation on the feasibility of an oil pipels through the Sheikhdom of She ish in the United Arab Emirate with its deepwater ports on ho the Gulf (Port Khalid) and ti Arabian Sea (Khor Fakkan) a a concern which is founded ? more than hostility to Marxie for purchasing improved relatio

with the Aden regime. So it is that despite the liter of terms so dear to analysts the Saudi economy-'oil glu "excess capacity," "boom a bust" and all the rest-fore policy contains more pitfails a threats for the Saudi Arabia

Merchant Family Names Are Household Words

(Continued from Page 1L) came a car importer here on the strength of his intimacy with King Abdul Aziz

The initial investment for a

good service network is high, and many agents have tried expanding their service operations only as they expand their sales. This strategy has often meant that early customers got second-rate service, giving the product a bad reputation, leading to poor sales. In contrast, Komatsu, a relatively small Japanese manufacturer of earth-moving equipment which was virtually unknown in Saudi Arabia a few years ago, is now No. 2 in earth-moving equipment in the kingdom after Caterpillar. The key to Komatau's amazing performance was that when its agent was unenthusiastic about setting up a big service network at an early stage, the com-pany established its own Saudi

service operation Now the pattern of merchant success seems ready to alter through diversification into industry. Much industrial investment in Saudi Arabia involves the manufacture of building materials and other relatively simple products by entrepreneurs with backgrounds in the import business.

The merchants, who are horrified by the low margins available in industry compared with the vest profits they make in trade. will contemplate manufacturing only when they come up against competition from other new importers of their products. The change in policy sometimes stems from the realisation that a local manufacturing plant will be sufficiently competitive with the imported product for the menufacturer to capture virtually all

On other occasions, the switch to manufacturing under pressure from new competition will be made not so much because the investor feels that the local product will be able to undercut the rival imports, as that he believes he has a good chance of obtaining tariff protection (normally 20 per cent) or preference for his product in government pur-While government incentives

are readily accepted, experienced merchant families also make their own realistic calculations. The Juffalia' new assembly line of Mercedes trucks was built despite government refusal to support it. (However, once the plant was built, the government decided to give support). The Saudi Cable Co., a new venture led by the young Alireza team of brothers, will benefit from a 10-per-cent price edge on government con-tracts—but really will come into its own only when Saudi Arabia mines its own copper and makes its own polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

However, industry in Saudi
Arabia is still a fairly speculative business, while importing is safe and enormously profitable. Al-

next step in the merchants' et lution (mainly because the m ernment is making great effo to encourage industrial inve menti, for a long time to con industrial activity may well he only a marginal effect on t shape of the merchant houses

A Far Cry

Still, this is a far cry fr two generations ago when be a merchant in Saudi Ara meant being a foodstuffs impor (trading almost entirely w India mainly with Bombay), importing cloth (also from Bo bay) and timber (from Mala in southern India).

The patterns of merch activity began to change the latter 1930s and the li as oil was brought on stre The cause was the huge incre in government spending wi efited the merchants b directly, in that they could equipment for government velopment projects and enter contracting business, and it rectly, in that government spe ing numbed money into the co try and so expanded the ms. for consumer goods. One of merchant houses that began h ness at this time was E.A. Juiand Bros. which has grown of Ahmed Juffali's winning Tail electricity contract and it the agency for the Bri

Amart from ing, a major stimulus to the r chant community in the east province was provided by Art co's policy of divestiture. helped local entrepreneurs set anything from contracting or panies to cold stores which oil company otherwise whave had to operate, or already operating itself. Arai occasionally lent money to th it was helping set up in be ness, but in the main its as tance took the form of carry

out feasibility studies, provid a certain amount of techni back-up, and, above all, agre to channel as much of its bu ness as possible to the new pli or service company.

Almost without exception present big merchants of eastern province began the

them are former Aremoo & ployees: Sulaiman Olavan was once a truck driver for t company, was helped by Aran to establish a transport fir Similarly, Ahmed Hamed Goselbi (a distant cousts of t pearl merchant), who once w ed as an Aramco warehouse cle for a few rupees a day, set his self up in the gasoline stats business with Aramon cooper tion. He later won agreeme from the company that if built his own Pepsi-Cols pl Aramco would close its own fac

Now the wealth of these chants is accumulating on a sca to make them potential entrep

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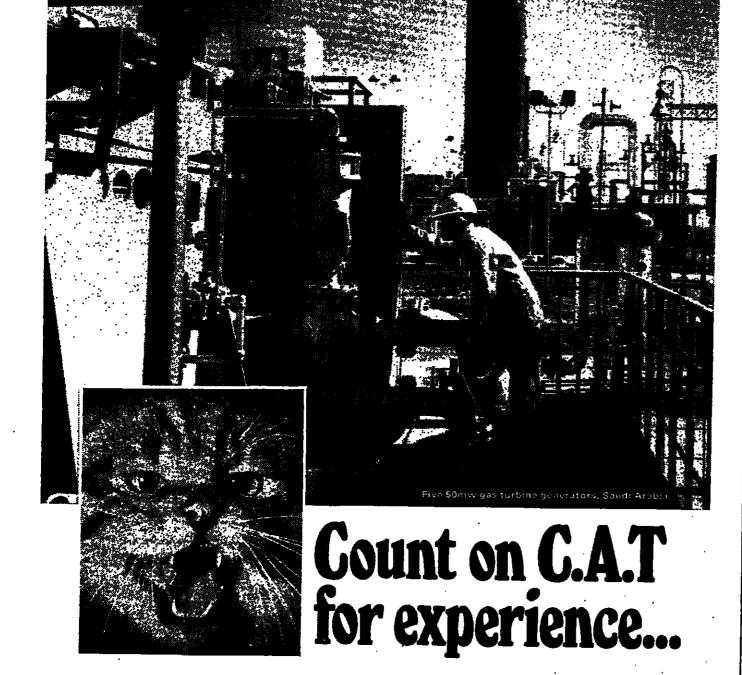
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Manpower: Lack of Human Resources to Absorb the Oil Wealth

of manpower is the bottleseck to Seudi Arabia's \$142-bilion modernization plan. "It's a great know in the Middle East odsy," a diplomat here says: Countries that have the oil lack the human resources to exploit it

and vice verse." The manpower shortage, the nam obstacle to economic develpoment, will take a long time to wercome. It is felt at every level of administration and business.

A few able and experienced officials are hampered by the lack of effective talent at the middle levels of the hierarchy. In business of all kinds—from hotels and factories to the oil fields-Saudi manpower is fought over and supplemented with expatriates.

There has never been a proper head-count, but population estimates range from four to seven million inhabitants, Saudia Arabia can count on a work force of shout one to two million not

'Our Crowd,' Saudi Style

RIYADH (IHT).—Where do Saudis go when they carefully adjust their robes and vanish in their limousines at the end of the day?

"I go to my tashkah, of course," explains a ministerial-level Saudi official. "My friends and I spend the evening together, or else some bashbah members and their wives have dinner together in one couple's house." A bashkah-a slang word meaning roughly 'our crowd' enables a half-dozen Saudis who have a common bond and who enjoy mutual trust to get together for relaxed conversation.

Saudis go to parties, sometimes with their wives it the occasion is small and attended by the right people, particularly other Saudis who also bring their wives. But their real social life revolves around the bashkah—a tight circle of friends who meet regularly in one another's private homes.

Traditionally, bashkahs consisted of relatives. Now there are bashkahs comprising members from different social backgrounds linked by a common modern trait, usually that they went to secondary school together (the elite attended Victoria College in Egypt in the 1950s) or to similar colleges (usually

"My bashkah has three PhDs in economics, a medical doctor, two MAs in planning and a man who majored in business," a typical Western-educated Saudi official explains. "When I go down to Jeddah, I belong to another bashkah there, a similar group of people." Sometimes when he goes down to Jeddah, this Saudi takes his wife, and they spend the kend camping with a member of his Jeddah bashkah and

Saudi "technocrais"—the first group of Saudis vhose high position is due to their modern skills and not their birthlead lives that are materially easy, but include a degree of unavoidable frustration. In government, American-educated officials must still work in a bureaucracy full of traditional rules and with people who have no idea of what Western methods are like. In addition, new middle-class Saudis tend to have "progressive" attitudes about women and their role in

For Saudi technocrats, a circle of like-minded friends is the only company in which to let off steam about the obstacles in the way of these changes. Since bashkahs are private meetings, the more educated, liberal Saudis can recreate Western mood, watching movies, playing backgammon or chess, talking or just relaxing. Saudi women have their own. separate bashkahs where they spend their evenings when

they do not accompany their husbands. For many young Saudis, these bashkahs - almost like alumni clubs for Western graduates living far from their alma maters- are both a place to air their ideas and an important personal network of friends.

the exterly. This figure includes bedu and peasants who remain largely outside the country's modern economy

Roughnecks

Saudis can be found in all kinds of jobs: Some roughnecks on the remotest, toughest rigs are Saudis. Even bedu are employedusually driving trucks or taxis. an acceptable occupation. But, in general, "the Sandis want to be managers," an experienced Westerner says. "It's often a question of too many chiefs and not enough Indians."

The government-sponsored Industrial Studies and Development Center reported last fall that "shortage of manpower is con-sidered to be the main problem of industrial development in the kingdom." Saudt Arabia, has a pool of unokilled workers, the center says, yet, "the manufactoring sector has been heavily de-pendent on foreigners even for this category of worker.

"It appears that Sandi unskilled workers do not consider working in factories sufficiently attractive in comparison with other

Educating Saudi workers is a priority item in the current Five Year Plan. The budget earmarks nearly \$5 billion for manpower development in the form of schooling, vocational programs, specialized technical training, university expansion and scholarships overseas. This figure represents nearly 15 per cent of the total budget—an increase of one-third over last year's allocation.

Reservoir of Unskilled

Saudi planners hope to tap the potential manpower reservoir of unskilled citizens, who the government believes could, with proper training, fill many available siots.

The possibility of starting to use women in carefully controlled situations is the unknown factor in their calculations. Traditionally, women did much of the labor in Arab society but the country's conservative religious tradition prohibits women from working in proximity to men—for example, as a clerk in a shop or a secretary in an office. This convention has been quietly ignored by many companies and the government has now begun making spot

considering women, children and checks of offices, banks and shops in search of violators.

Earlier this year Prince Fawwaz, governor of the Mecca district, clarified the government's position in a local newspaper: The employment of women (in offices) is against our religion and traditions," he said. "There are many other fields of employment, such as teaching, which suit the nature of women and where they can work in isolation from men." Yet some planners say women must play an even larger role if the Sandis are to run their own country.

Help Available

Recruiting help to overcome the labor shortage is no problem. Saudi Arabia offers salaries and wages well beyond what foreign laborers can expect to earn at home. Even unskilled workers make an average of \$5,000 a year -a high wage by regional standards. As many as a million Yemenis are estimated to have entered Saudi Arabia without passports and have been effec-tively absorbed. Official estimates number 150,000 Egyptians and perhaps 100,000 Pakistanis now working in the kingdom.

Foreign laborers, particularly Yemenis and Pakistanis, handle many of the physical jobs which Saudis seem unwilling to accept. These jobs include construction urban sanitation, automobile repair, janitorial work and assembly-line duties in Saudi

ognizable by their plaid cotton skirts, are to be seen all over the kingdom working in the dirtmoving jobs. Pakistanis in orange jump suits scrubbing the floors and walls of sirports and other public buildings are an equally

The slightly-built Yemenis, rec-

familiar sight. Thousands of Egyptian schoolteachers pour in and out of the kingdom three times a year as classes break up and resume. Clerks are Indian, maids are from Ethiopia, pilots are American and managers are Lebanese.

A fluctuating number of foreign workers, mostly from south Asia, are brought into the comtry by foreign contractors for specific projects. South Korean firms use their own labor while Western contractors tend to employ workers from India, Paki-stan and the Philippines.

Continuing Dependence

Even if the construction boom tapers off, most optimistic forecasts predict, the kingdom's dependence on foreigners will continue for a long time. The Industrial Studies and Develop-ment Center estimates that foreigners, who made up 33 per cent of the country's total work force in 1975, would account for 49 per cent of the work force by 1980 at the peak of the development drive. At the moment, some 60 per cent of the 800,000 residents here in Jeddah, the kingdom's commercial capital.

are believed to be foreigners. The

Technocrats Split Over Price to Pay for Progress

(Continued from Page 11.) nology can enable them to have the best of both worlds, getting around apparently insuperable contradictions with Buck Rogers

Islam forbids the sexes to mix. so women can attend university lectures by television. Only Muslims are allowed to visit Mecca, so foreign engineers can monitor progress on projects there by closed-circuit TV or Polaroid pictures. Movie theaters are banned, but Saudis can watch the latest films on videotape cassettes in their own homes. The bedu are reluctant to settle in towns, but

enough trucks and generators and helicopters can take the town to

It is a variant of the extraordinary transformation described in Samoa by Margaret Mend: the impact of Western culture was so overwhelming there—as sudden, powerful and sweeping as the transition from peace to war—that the inhabitants settled into a new custure without the usual shocks and struggles associated with change.

The Saudi technocrats feel this country has no option but to attempt a similar metamorphosis. current Five Year Plan requires bound for Mecca; two weeks later, prisonment and expulsion. In bringing in an additional 500.000

The large number of foreign workers poses some social and political problems. Their housing, consumer goods and transport needs increase the load on the country's development. Palestinians, for instance, have been moved out of sensitive oil installations where only Saudis

are permitted.

To ensure that control remains firmly in Saudi hands, new laws have been passed forbidding foreigners to run their Thousands of Yemenis with small enterprises were forced to take in Saudi partners almost overnight. The big banks have been given a year to sell their shares to Saudi owners. At the same time, Saudi Ara-

bia gains some political weight from its position as a lucrative market for human exports: Nearly a quarter of the foreign exchange carnings of neighboring North Yemen cames from remittences sent home by

Saudi Arabia's labor laws are strict, and weighted in favor of the employer. Strikes and other forms of industrial action are strictly forbidden. Labor unions do not exist. A group of South Korean workers who staged a strike at a construction site in the eastern province last year were promptly expelled from the COUNTRY.

To tighten up on the labor situation, the kingdom has just nassed a new labor code, whose emphasis on "Saudi-Ization" and restrictions on the employment of foreigners may limit the rapid development envisaged under the second Five Year Plan,

As Saudi planners become increasingly resentful of the cost and strain to the economy of large foreign families, steps have been taken to prevent foreign workers below the level of "tech nician" from being accompanied by their families, even wives. Another problem is illegal im-

migrants-including many from Muslim countries who arrive here on pilgrimages and decide to stay and search for work. Saudi Arabia, as keeper of Islam's holy places, cannot turn away any Muslim wishing to make the pilgrimage. A chartered ship arrived in Jeddah port last November with 1,500 pilgrims from India only 300 pilgrims showed up for the return voyage.

crackdown on illegal immigrants. More arrests were expected. Violators are threatened with im-

December, the government arrested 1.800 illegal Pakistani im-Saudi Arabia has begun a migrants and shipped them home.

A Unique Design for Aid

RIYADH (IHT)..."It is like a United States aid program to a developing country except that the Saudis pay for every cent of the assistance they get," explains a shirt-sleeved American official here. With his pencil-crammed pocket he looks like a U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) representative in a Third World country. In fact, he is a Treasury Department official helping to administer the world's largest "reimbursable assistance" program under the auspices of the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission (JEC). This is the umbrella organization which provides a U.S. government channel for the Saudis to tap into American supplacers and manpower to meet their development needs fast.

Saudi Arabia approved expenditure of \$200 million last year through the JEC-\$80 million of it for a rush order of electrical-generating equipment. The Saudis are paying-not the U.S. taxpaper—so the JEC can venture into activities ranging beyond conventional aid programs. The JEC is working on everything from highway construction to agricultural development, archaeology to U.S.-Saudi sister cities, national parks to an inventory of Saudi scientific skills.

The JEC helps the Saudis by arranging direct procurement of American goods and services, serving as a conduit of information and bringing in American concerns at an early stage of project development. American members have been culled from U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Labor, the Interior and the Bureau of the Census.

Although the JEC still lags behind the grandiose designs sketched by Dr. Kissinger at its birth four years ago at the peak of the oil crisis, it now has 120 Americans here. More will be coming. An American official admits, "We were some-(what slow in moving, but the whole idea of the host country financing was quite new."

Under a unique arrangement, Saudi Arabia pays into a trust fund held in Washington for services provided through the American mission. Britain, Holland and four other industrial countries have set up their similar commissions of their own with Saudi Arabia, but only the American one has such a large physical presence and range of programs. Simpler U.S. bodies in several other countries have been stillborn.

For the Saudis, JEC is a channel for fast, U.S. governmentsporoved essistance. It is a funnel to Saudi Arabia for U.S. industry, especially since it fosters U.S. industrial standards as the norm and helps establish a built-in preference for American goods. In an \$80-million program for desalination research funded by Saudi petrodollars, the United States gets a royalty-free license to use any inventions for its own use. With total Saudi payments nearing \$600 billion, new projects

are getting bigger: A recently-signed plan earmarked \$100 million for a five-year, jointly financed solar research program. So far the big-impact programs have been more down to earth. A group of 35 U.S. technicians are involved in agriculturni and water development. American specialists are in-troducing audio-visual techniques to accelerate a vocational training program of major importance to the Saudis. The Americans seem most excited about finally establishing a few trade, census and other statistics about this still largely-

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In Education, Budgeting Is for 'Everything at Once'

accomplish in education, Saudi Arabia is determined to achieve in less than a decade.

With \$21 billion slated for the education budget in the current Five Year Plan, Prince Mohammed Abdullah Faisal, the assistant deputy minister of education, says, "We are paying more than we used to." "Any other country works out its education programs through a process of evolution. Here we must do everything at once."

"Everything" means a crash program of school enrollment for every six-year-old boy in the country by 1980 and to build separate schools and encourage education for girls. It means providing more training for existing Saudi elementary and high school teachers some of whom have only a few years' more schooling than their pupils -and to graduate 30,000 new Saudi elementary-school teach-

The program also aims to double enrollment in adult male literacy classes and hocrease it tenfold for women, It plans to build an enormous number of classrooms in every corner of this

The job is huge, particularly when the manpower shortage is taken into consideration. This year 595,000 boys and 333,000 girls (Saudis and expatriates) are enrolled in the kingdom's state schools. One expert is worried about the societal cost: School is removing tens of thousands of young Sandis from an already puny labor force and putting

Top Priority

Neverthless, alongside an inlensive program of industrialization, education is the top-priority development item in Saudi Arabia today. The education program gets a full quarter of current development expenditure. A new school opened every day last year. Some were little more than an empty storeroom, but the commitment and intentions of the government are unquestionable. An interim report last month on the present Five Year Plan stated 3,400 boys schools have been built already-150 more than the total originally project-

Thanks to a program begun by

fully bocsted by oil revenues, the government already has taken arduous giant steps in the field. Apart from knowing the Koran, few Saudis could read and write a generation ago. Today, millionaire merchants are numbered among those who are still illiterate, but the government says that in three years the literacy rate will be raised to 70 per cent among school-age boys and 40 per cent among girls.

Twenty years ago boys received religious teaching in mosques and a few classrooms. Girls did not. Only young princes or wealthy merchant scions went to college -abroad. Today every Saudi child is entitled to free elementary and secondary education, tracher preparatory or vocational programs at the secondary level and even free university educa-

University encollment is up to

PIYADE (IHT).—What took the late King Faisal in the early 23,000 at six universities in the However, villagers in remote destine public cinema is still taboo, generations in other nations sixtles and which is now power-country and another 20,000 young ert regions, in coastal fishing educators have discovered that people are studying abroad, mainly in the United States, at government expense. The overseas contingent has greatly increased because of large numbers of military scholarships and the addition of students wives to scholarship rosters. On their return from abroad, students are expected to work for five years in government positions or wherever else they are needed.

> The government can use its well-oiled education machine to tackle other development goels, too. A school-lunch program is under way to combat undernourishment. Non-mobile schools for bedowin children are used to entice nomad families to settle down where they can be counted by, and accountable to, the Riyadh government

However, education is not yet compulsory, and no one is forcing state education on the populace.

communities and in the mountams of the southwest have come to expect a local school as a sign of their share in the kingdom's new oil wealth.

The government is sympathetic and obliging. Teachers who go to remote areas are given a 30per-cent increase in salary, and mobile schools travel with some nomads who move seasonally with their flocks, The ministry even speaks of a trend toward "simple schools," built by local people with available materials such as palm leaves or mud, which would meet rising expectations until more elaborate facilities can be built in the out-

In a country where King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz once had a mighty job convincing con-servative elements that the radio and telephone were not necessarily instruments of evil, and where

educators have discovered that modern media can solve manpower problems and even help preserve certain customs.

A National Center for Educational Technology and an Educational Television Center will be soon completed in Riyadh under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

When Saudis are asked about the pollution of clear desert skies and fishing grounds or the loss of certain ancestral customs with the push toward industrialization and urbanization, they often reply that "there is nothing without its cost." Preservation of the Wahhabi interpretation of Islam is paramount in Saudi Arabia's education program, and religious instruction is still considered the primary purpose of all schooling. "The basis of education is Islam, and the basis of Islam is the Koran," says Prince Moham-med. "In the Koran is found

our social regulation, our whole philosophy." In effect this means that, following tradition, the youngest schoolchildren are still required to spend hours of daily classtime committing to heart verses from the Koran - often without understanding their meaning.

Western professors at Saudi universities report that individua! conservative students may disrupt classes or even cause administrators to close them down when discussions weer too far into the realm of comparative philosophy, politics or "free thinking." Medical films for future female doctors are cen sored "for decency."

Non-Saudi teachers say this fundamentalist, rote education ill-prepares students for creative problem-solving or imaginative analysis by the time they react college age. Officials reply that changes are taking place daily texts rewritten and curricula re evaluated. One American-trainer administrator even questioner whether the ancient teaching method is the best one for the next generation, which will soor be making its own creative de cisions about their developing land. "Islam is our strength," he repeats. "and the Koran must be taught. But this old, strict styl of teaching influences instruc tion in all subjects until our chil dren do not come to learn b understanding but through rot and recitation.

Two-Edged Sword

The ambitious Saudi push to education is a two-edged swore The government feels that t developing country it must turout its own future policymaker and managers quickly enough t replace today's thousands of for eign executives and engineer Only by doing so, it believes, wi the land continue to be run i the best national interest an without erosion of the strict re ligious system.

Accomplishing this goal mear exposing children to large nun bers of imported teachers, main Egyptians, Jordanians and Pa estinians. It means giving rish expectations to women. nucleus of a higher educatic system is still not fully formed says the second Five Year Pla -M.J. McC.

Unlimited Funds to Train New Technical Elite

DHAHRAN (THT).—Cand Arabia's University of Poiroleum and Minerals (UPM) may be situated in a desert, but the money invested in it belies its remote-

"We tap data bases," says a professor, ignoring the sand and guit-bearing shamed wind blow-ing off the northern desert outside his climate-controlled office. "If we one working on structural research, we can tap by telex into a computer at Lockheed in California, search the departments there and answer problems

Sleek concrete towers and rows of Islamic arches rising from the sands mark UPM, Saudi Arabia's temple of higher education. It is a visually spectacular example of the king-dom's readiness to use its wealth for education to create a modern

The university's location in the physical and spiritual heart of the pstroleum industry is significant. It is on the outskirts of Arameo's Dhahran headquarters and a stone's throw from the legendary Dammam. No. 7, the diret well to produce oil in comquantities in Saudi

Phiteen years ago the site was

cropping. Now a fully functioning university, manned by an excellent international faculty tured by high salaries, housing and services TIPM has become home and school for 2,500 engineering students.

These young men, 92 per cent of them Saudis and all of them Muslims, stroll across the compus in their white thaubes, new eite paid a monthly stapend to study every aspect of oll and gas technology. They are being groomed to replace for-eigners and to ensure that Saudi Arabisus are running their own most precious industry as soon as possible.

Everything Free

Everything is free - tuition meals, medical services, mandatory on-campus housing including family homes for the married, round-trip air tickets home once a year—and there is extra money for good grades.

Students experience no senioryear panic on this campus: Because of the country's extremely limited supply of trained manpower, any UPM graduate has an immediate choice of a half-dozen jobs, most of them at management level. Graduate programs

universities which advises on curricusum. The strength of UPM's technical instruction is undoubt-

Developer's Dream

at home or abroad are at govern-ment expense. To maketain aca-

demic standards, UPM is guid-

ed by a consortium of top U.S.

The money available for education in the kingdom is a developing country's dream. st frestman delights in using the school's own IBM 370/158 computer and quickly becomes familiar with the remote processing terminals and other equipment in the data processing cen-ter. A \$91-million building unconstruction will house projects in all fields of energy re-

U.S. Viking probes to Mars. The latest innovation in an already remarkably equipped physical education department is s \$430,000 environmental ciramber where 17 full-time European coaches of as many different sports plan to subject their young protégés—some of whom had never held a moket or a bat before coming to UPM-to varied humidities, temperatures and sim-

search under the direction of Dr.

William Pickering, ex-chief of the

play in Switzerland, we can gut them in the chamber and freeze them for three or four weeks," says the physical education direc-

Classes are in English, the organizational system is all-American and the reigning atmoaphere is technological.

Yet the spirit of Islam is pervasive at UPM. Sometimes it creates a Victorian mood: Textbooks are banned for mentioning Darwin's theory of evolution, anthropological photos of barebreasted Pacific islanders are covered with black ink. Sometimes it is uplifting: Like an oasis among the stark gray build-ings, the reflection of a domed mosque floats in a wide pool. "In designing this place we

wanted to make the act of creating wealth highly dignified and dramatically appealing," says a senior adviser to Rector Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr. That has been accomplished,

but the Sandis will continue to develop their desert showcase. King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz recently unveiled the foundation stone for the university's latest building phase at a cost of another \$290 million.

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Sawary Trading & Contracting



King Faisal Hospital: Providing the Ultimate in Medical Technology

RIYADH (IHT) —It is more like the lobby of a luxury hotel han a hospital waiting room. There are deep carpets, a wide taircase with wood and plexiglass minstrades, a posh gift shop and eauty salon, massive sparkling handeliers suspended from high ellings a mosaic portrait of ormer King Faisal in lapis lazuli vith diamond eyes, and furniture comfortable enough to curl up in and go to sleep. Discreetly off-center, medical personnel induct rationts into this hospital, reputdly the most expensive on earth. Called King Faisal Specialist lospitel (KFSH), it was set up nearly three years ago to provide he ultimate in medical technology o even the lowliest Saudi patient. Fewer than 10 per cent of the parients come from the royal

KFSH is the nucleus of a fuure Medical City to provide a ore for the planned nationwide plift of health services. King aisal Hospital itself boasts a pectrum of technology rarely massed anywhere. Everything is omputerized, including systems hat monitor heartbeats or begin ompling a patient's dessier as e is whisked in over the desert n the hospital's helicopter. The .25 rooms are equipped with videoapes. Wherever possible, techclosy must compensate for the nedical skills in short supply in e kingdom.

amily. The majority are referred

proughout the kingdom.

from regular hospitals

Networks

If Riyadh were engulied tonorrow under tons of blowing and, King Faisal Hospital might ontinue independently: it has m own elaborate communicaions network, TV station, secuthy force, a water purification stem and a sewage treatment lant providing reclaimed water) irrigate the fully kindscaned rounds, as well as a complete ower station to furnish unsterrupted electricity and special moreature and humidity conols for homes, life-supporting edicat instruments and sophiscated computers.

The 1,200 foreign doctors, techicians, nurses, and other staff eeded to run the hospital live American-style homes confur-I up in this once-barren wadi. In other parts of the country. to government is etrugeling to eople to be doctors, to build ore hospitals in cities and basic ispensaries for its scattered opulation in order to achieve agets such as reducing the inint mortality rate to no more an 110 per 1,000 by 1980.

Meanwhile, under the roof of FSH, the range of complex istruments sound like the shoping list of a high-technology edicine man let loose with unmited funds: LARC (to count hite blood cells), SMACK (to erform 20 different analyses on each of 150 separate blood specimens an hour), EMI scanner (to examine brain injuries), nuclear accelerator (for cancer treatment) and the Total Body Scanner. Soon to come is a cancer therapy center on the order of the Sloane-Kettering Memorial Hospital in New York; and a team from Baylor Universityhome of Houston's cardiovascular

Sirgeon Dr. Michael E. DeBakev

not yet represented at the hospi-Complicated Cases

KFSH handles cases too complicated to handle anywhere else in the kingdom. A total of 450 in-patients and 8,000 out-patients per month can receive the kind of care here once reserved for those who could fly to London

British consultant to the Cabinet (the body which finances KFSH) estimates that the caparalty of the center, with its 70 top-flight specialists and stateof-the-art equipment, is equivalent to seven conventionally outfitted hospitals.

Sandis want only the best for their medical dollar, and, as in other developing fields, they want imported personnel and manup for their own critical shortage of trained people.

Foreign staff arrive starryeyed at KFSH, ready to contribute to the kingdom's development and eager to work at the frontiers of their fields. Many, however, are soon struck by the contrast between their own glamcrous place of work and what they consider urgent needs among the greater population. One new

The rush to the cities is spawn-

ing shanty towns, overcrowding, high rents, snarled traffic and

Planning and housing officials

say they hoped the new construc-

tion would modernize and beauti-

fy the country's cities and towns,

but some admit the result is often

Before the boom, houses nestled

desert or oasis communities

where narrow streets provided

shade and protection from the

"But doesn't this happen every-

where?" asks a U.S.-trained ar-

chitect and an admirer of the

American Colonial woodwork

that he says no one could afford

to duplicate today on a large

scale. "Mud houses are beautiful

and comfortable and could be

equipped with modern technology.

But we must build so many

houses in so many years, and do

it economically. We cannot be

Saudis are profiting from the

construction sites some as in-

romantic."

swamped services.

a brand new ugliness.

that will begin the only specialty for those who cannot pay. A hour saving technology to make doctor told of a patient who made him aware of the medicalcare gap in Saudi Ambia: "A healthy 20-year-old girl came in here last week with simple arm burns which had been improperly treated. Her hands were pulled back and deformed by the tightened scars. No matter what we do for her, she'll never have use of those hands. We're starting at the wrong end of the wood-

from small mud houses to bigger

concrete ones, and still others

who have never before had a

permanent year-round shelter.

But because sewage systems, tele-

phones and other services can-

not possibly match the rapid

Saudis see company-subsidized

foreigners living particularly well

in their midst, grumblings are

beginning to be heard. Social

grudges are inevitable, admits Dr.

"The one unquantifiable ob-

stacle to development is expecta-

able Saudi is the wealthy individ-

ual who, with all his purchasing

power, can't get running water

ging up the streets. And expecta-

tions are complicated by non-

Saudis: when an American com-

plains to a Saudi that things run

smoother at home, he does not

tell the Saudi how long it took

THE NATIONAL

-M.J. McC.

building pace, and because

tors will be studying at three medical schools within the kingdom, and the government intends to establish an additional 11.500 hospital beds during the current Five Year Plan under the Ministry of Health. At the same time, many desert people still put their first trust in non-professional medicine men, and some women cannot be convinced to see a doctor under any circumstances. Thus patients arrive at KFSH in the late stages of illness, some showing the singe marks on their bodies where a desert "doctor" has tried to provide counter-irritation or otherwise exorcise the pain of terminal cancer or some cther disease.

By next year, future Saudi doc-

Besides cetting up new mobile clinics and satellite health centers, the government is trying to attack medical ignorance at its base, through literacy training and education, especially about nutriblen, hygiene, preventive medicine

Already, staff have run public education television programs and full-page newspaper adds about topics such as the danger signals of cancer and psychological prob-Westerners here have grown up with the possibilities of technology and media, and are bursting with ideas. They want to have a public educational TV here—older illiterate: station watch television and listen to the

'Barefoot Doctors'

Nuclear medicine facilities and the hospital's chemical laboratory are still underused, and one docthe kingdom's money might be

tors," even if they had to come health problems like simple undernourishment and high infant mortality.

However, Saudi Arabia's unlimited funds make the question of priorities more complex. Saudis see no reason why they should not have the world's most advanced medical technology and experts working for them while the fight against basic health problems—a struggle which must take time - proceeds simultaneously on other fronts

KFSH is already contributing to basic health care in Saudi Arabia by rapidly compiling medical statistics in a country that had virtually none: The fancy machines will cut away years from the laborious process of finding out just what is "normal" for the local metabolism and what diseases are most prevalent. Already, the staff's routine procedures have established that Saudi Arabs may be consistently above or below the Western "norms" for hemoglobin, sodium and cholesterol. The research potential of the KFSH is enor-

Many questions are only beginning to be asked, such as these nosed by the medical affairs director: "Cancer of the esophagus is very prevalent here. Why? Yet lung cancer is not so prevalent. Is one reason because smoking wasn't allowed until a few years ago? There's a high incidence of stomach and intestinal tract cancer, and we now feel there's no reason to believe desert dwellers are free from anxietyrelated ailments."

-M. J. McC.

Priority Is to Put a Decent Roof Over Every Head

The government press agency

says the fund will resume opera-

tions this month-with more

the housing crunch by the need

to shelter a huge imported man-

power force. Three million for-

elements a number equal to half

the Saudi population, will be in

All new companies with con-

tracts worth more than \$28 mil-

hon and staying over three years

must now provide their own hous-

Probably the only problem

spared the Saudis is availability

of land. A poor nomad who wants to settle down need only

put in a claim at some local

municipality and he is given a parcel of land by the government.

Nevertheless, while the number

of nomads coming off the desert

and farmers leaving the land in-

creases each month, most are

going to the cities, not home-

steading on the edges of small

towns.

Additional pressure is put on

modest ceilings.

the country by 1980.

PIYADH (IHT).—Putting a decent new roof over the head of every Saudi citizen is a priority here, and the vast housing program—amounting to as many new dwellings as the present number of families in this kingdom-has colored the entire economy and planning picture.

"We were running scared two years ago about the housing shortage. Toda'y I am worried about overbuilding by the end of the plan," says Dr. Faisal Al-Bashir, an outspoken economist who is Saudi Arabta's deputy minister of planning.

Dr. Bashir may he worried about building too fast, but few Saudis are concerned about buildinex too many houses. The need is so great that even at the present galloping rates of construction, officials say, no new houses will be standing vacant for many

But the deputy minister has another concern: mass urban migration.

We simply can't handle it by providing houses for everyone who comes in. Public utilities would be overextended and we'd end up having five or six cities as our whole country, which is not what we want," he says. "But there's no systematic program to keep people away from the cities—this is not the Soviet

Construction

The cities of Sandi Arabia-Jeddah, Dammam, Riyadh and several in between—give the impression of mammoth construction sites. Before one project finishes, another starts up next door. The faces of the old streets change daily, and cranes are fixtures in every new neighborhood.

Under the second Five Year Plan, the goal is to have 120,000 units built by the private sector by 1980. Already halfway through the plan, more than 190,000 private-sector units have gone up. A Housing Ministry official says the government will accomplish its own public housing good by 1980: 52,000 low-income family units, 510,000 temporary housing units for laborers on major development projects, and 44,000 fully serviced building lots for allocation to low-income households for "self-help" house-build-

The building explosion in the private sector is largely due to the liquidity provided by the government through the Real Estate Development, Fund (REDF). The program began three years ago in an attempt to reduce skyhigh rents brought on by scarce supply and soaring demand in housing. It offers interest-free loans to Saudis who want to build homes for themselves or for investment. Any Saudi can approach fund officials if he owns a plot of land and has in hand a complete set of architectural drawings. He can borrow up to 70 per cent on a maximum of \$85,000 of the total cost of the house.

No Proof

It is assumed the borrowing party covers the remaining 30 per cent of the loan, but in a reflection of an earlier, more genteel, era of Arab business, no proof of owner expenditure is required. You have to have some trust,'

The average of the 79,000 loans extended for residential housing so far has been \$75,000 each. At the same time, fund officers have granted 486 loans for commercial housing worth \$377 million and say 100,000 dwellings of both types have already been built. In practice, individuals im-

dropped. The fund was temporarily suspended recently because the loan-helped boom was resulting in inflated construction costs in small towns and villages and overspending on expanded designs and specifications.

The Minister of Finance National Economy, Sheikh Muhammad Ali Abdul-Khail, appeared on television to explain that the crash construction plan was fueling the industry's rampent inflation. For one thing, it put pressure on the government to import maximum quantities of building materials, which raised the unloading time at the kingdom's already clogged ports. He urged citizens to repay their debts to the fund and appealed to those who already cwned one house not

mediately leased out their spank-NMERCIAL ing new structures in order to take advantage of the rent boom and continued to live in their own humbler dwellings. Despite REDF, rents have not

LEADS THE WAY

4 branches throughout Saudi Arabia plus 3 seasonal branches. One branch in Beirut and correspondents throughout the world.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 21st DECEMBER 1976 IN MILLION RIYALS

1/1/1976 21/12/76

1/1/1976 21/12/76

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LIABILITIES	SR Millions	SR Millions	ASSETS	SR Millions	SR Millions
Capital & reserves	327	400	Cash funds & short term deposits with banks.	3164	6488
Deposits & current accounts	4689	9273	Loans & advances	1697	3038
Borrowings from banks	185	· 243	Investments	203	284
			Fixed assets	104	101
Other liabilities	324	470	Other assets	357	474
Sub totals	5527	10387	Sub totals	5527	10387
Contra accounts	3857	8805	Contra accounts	3857	8805
GRAND TOTALS	9384	19192	GRAND TOTALS	9384	19192



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'Football Crazy' Over Soccer

at Saudis of all kinds assimienthusiastically.

As recently as a decade ago, am games were virtually unnown in this country, where the ily sports were camel racing id falconity.

Today this newly rich nation "football crazy" over soccer. zery team in the Saudi league is its royal patron, and these incely benefactors lavish boises on their favorite players: ars, and sometimes entire winng teams, get motorbikes, gold istwatches, even houses. Balny after balcony here flies a vorite soccer team's flag: greennd-white for "National," yellowid-black for "Independence." ie latest fad in children's fashi is the T-shirt with a local ar's technicolor portrait on the

In a country where political tivity is forbidden, sports are ewed as a therapeutic outlet, rticularly for young people.

National Priority

Sports are recognized now as national priority. On the one and, the Sandis want to imove the physics: fitness of the ung generation and bring them to the country's social develop-

On the other, a cherished ob-Hive is to produce Saudi sportsm who can hold their own in ernational competition by the

To achieve this target, Saudi abis hires the best foreign sching talent that money can They want their trainers be covered with international irels and they want their failes to be of Olympic scale. pense is no object: Saudi ibla currently is spending more in \$400 million a year on rectional activities and sports. iny Saudi athletic capability

s to be built from the ground Several factors-improved t. school opportunities, and : promotional impact of telecibus grucz gridam ers-noi erly sports-minded. To meet appetite, the second Five or Plan calls for construction

EDDAH (IHT) — Sports is a of 53 athletic chits, an 80,000-feature of Western society seat Olympic-standard interna-at Saudis of all kinds assimi-tional stadium in Riyadh (which, it is hoped, will host some regional sports events soon), nine permanent "sports camps," three indoor swimming pools and three major gymnasiums, plus numerous local youth facilities. If sports boosters hit a snag in

Saudi Arabia, they always have a solution: throw money at it. Freeze Them

For instance, in Dhahran at the University of Petroleum and Minerals the latest addition to an already remarkably equipped physical education department is the \$430,000 "environmental chamber" where 17 full-time European coaches (one for each sport) plan to expose their voung proteges many of whom never held a racket or bat before coming to college-to artificially controlled variations in temperature, pressure and humidity.

"Say we have a team going to Switzerland to play; we can put them in the chamber and freeze them every day for three or four weeks so they are conditioned," the physical education director

In soccer, the glamour sport, a British ex-star, Jimmy Hill, was brought here to oversee a soccer program aimed at producing a team of World Cup class by 1982. His latest recruit is manager Ronnie Allen of the English First Division team, West Bromwich Albion: Allen, an England inter-national in the 1950s, signed on for a tax-free salary reported to be \$180.000 a year.

Initially. Hill, who has been given a free hand to develop a grass-roots soccer program, brought in another British manager, Bill McGarry.

McGarry, who was initially criticized by British sportswriters for moving to Saudi Arabia, replied at the time, "Nonsense. The Eaudis impress me, and they can be a force in Middle East soccer,

eventually in even world soccer.' On the national squad itself, McGarry found a team of brilliant individuals slow at working together as a team. A strict disciplinarian, he spent much of this last year developing teamwork and refining individual skills. He squad to an English Third Division team or slightly better. Summers, the Saudi team has a training camp at Warwick University in Great Britain and plays friendly matches with First Division

teams. When he was replaced last summer, McGarry said he was leaving the manager's post to give his successor time to prepare for the 1979 Gulf Soccer Cup-Saudi Arabia's current objective in football. But there were hints that McGarry, now back managing Newcastle, felt the ambitious original plans for setting up athletic facilities and force-feeding talent were not proceeding smoothly.

The planned sports facilities include a mammoth Olympic stadium in Riyadh incorporating the largest free-span cable-net roof ever built. The air-conditioned stadium, with its 700-foot arch, will be the centerpiece of a vast sports city, which the Saudis hope might someday host an Olympic event. Yet the kingdom's unwillingness to admit many countries' athletes and its ban on sports mixing men and women, plus the relentless climate, make top-class international competition here a remote possibility.

Too Hot

Many of Saudi Arabia's top athletes have to spend much of the year outside the kingdom. Saudi swimmers, for instance, went to Wilrzburg, West Germany, to Europe's largest swimming thib to train last summer pecause summer temperatures here are too hot for competitive sports- Afterwards, Saudi swimmers swept the top places in the 20-kilometer long-dietance swim in the Gulf swimming championshins last fall. Sendi swimmers also showed up well not long ago when they swam the English

Channel as a relay team. Certainly it will take time to build a solid sports foundation for the country, Meanwhile, soccer rivalries provide local excitement, and youngsters can be seen all the time playing soccer in the streets where even a few years ago the sight was rare.

SALEH ABDULAZIZ ALRAJHI AND BROTHERS COMPANY

ALRAJHI COMPANY FOR CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE

THIS AGREEMENT WAS MADE ON THE 23rd DAY OF JANUARY 1978
SHEIKH SALEH ABDULAZIZ ALRAJHI
SHEIKH ABDULLA ABDULAZIZ ALRAJHI
SHEIKH SULEIMAN ABDULAZIZ ALRAJHI
SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULAZIZ ALRAJHI

CAPITAL: FULLY PAID UP SAUDI RIYALS 600,000,000 (US \$173 MILLION)

To establish a partnership company among them under Registration No. 96, in accordance with the Saudi Companies regulations, the article of association was attested by the public notary of Riyadh and given No. 696 dated 13/2/1398 H.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION

NAME OF COMPANY: ALRAJHI COMPANY FOR CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE: RIYADH (ALRAJHI BUILDING) BATHAHA STREET.

ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY: P.O. BOX 28 RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMPANY Currency exchange, bullion dealing, financial transactions, buying and selling shares. Participating in other companies dealing in building materials of all forms. Dealing in properties, representing and dealing with other companies and firms dealing in such activities. Commercial undertaking, and construction contracts.

The Company is entitled to participate and amalgamate or buy any other organisation of similar activities.

The Company should obtain necessary approvals and license from the Government for such activities.

BRANCHES:

Sheikh Saleh's six established branches; DEERE (RIYADH) BATHAHA (RIYADH) AL ASWAQ (RIYADH) K.F.S. HOSPITAL (RIYADH) **DHAHRAN STREET (RIYADH)** AL KHARJ Ten branches under establishment; INDUSTRIAL AREA (RIYADH) **HIJAZ ROAD (RIYADH)** SHUMASI (RIYADH) OLEYA (RIYADH) ALHOTHA AL AFLAJ WADI DAWASIR AL QUWAIYAH SHAGRA AL MAJMAA Sheikh Mohammed's

four established branches

six established branches. KING ABDULAZIZ STREET (JEDDAH) GABIL STREET (JEDDAH) BAB MECCA (JEDDAH) MECCA ROAD (JEDDAH) BAB SHARIF (JEDDAH) **JIZAN AFIF** HAFER AL BATEN **AL ZULFI BURAIDA AL GUREYAT** AR -AR AL AHSA **AL GASHASHIYA TAIF** BISHA KHAMIS MUSHAIT **ABHA ENEIZAH** AL BIKERIYAH **MEDINA** YANBU **TABOUK**

Sheikh Suleiman's twenty

AL KHOBAR HAEL DAMMAM Eighteen branches under establishment. UNIVERSITY STREET PALESTINE STREET SOUK ALSAGHEER AL JASHI AL MUDHNEB **AMLAG** AL THUGBAH **AL JUBAIL AL JOUF** KAEBAKUR **RAFHAA** JEDDAH AIRPORT TREIEF AL WIJAH DHABAN ALRAJHI BUILDING (DAMMAM) **AL GATIF** ABQAIK -

Sheikh Abdullah's seven established branches. **ALKHAZAAN STREET(RIYADH)** INDUSTRY STREET (RIYADH) PRINCE SALMAN STREET (RIYADH) **DAMMAM** JEDDAH SEA PORT AL MAHJAR (JEDDAH) KHAMIS MUSHAIT **Eight branches** under establishment. **BREIDAH** AL KHOBAR HAEL **MECCA** TAIF MEDINA JIZAN ABHAR

1, 77

The company is entitled to open branches in the Kingdom or overseas subject to the approval of the majority of the partners.



(Riyadh)

NASIRIYAH

SITTEEN STREET

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NEW SHUMAISI